The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,032.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
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For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

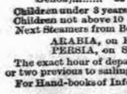
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	6
" Ratnagherry	30	" Colombo	7
" Vingorla	30	" Galle	8
" Carwar	31	" Negapatam	9
" Mangalore	Sept. 1	" Madras	13
" Cannanore	2	" Coconada	15
" Telicherry	2	" Vizagapatam	16
" Calicut	3	" Bimlipatam	16
" Beypore	3	" Gopalpore	17
" Cochin	4	" False Point	18
" A legoy	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from there by rail. Five-oungers for Colombo can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,628 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	22
" Kurrachee	6	" Fao	23
" Gwadur	9	" Bushire	23
" Muscat	9	" Linga	26
" Bunder Abbas	11	" Bunder Abbas	27
" Linga	13	" Muscat	29
			Oct.
" Bushire	15	" Guadur	1
" Fao	17	" Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every alternate Tuesday from England, Bagdad is to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 1,050 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander [illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] at noon.

For Cargo and Passengers apply to the Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Messrs. H. BURTTBOY & Co., Genoa.

The Splendid Steamer BOMBAY will leave GENOA for BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class.
Suez	36	24	9
Port Said	36	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10

Including Wines, Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO RANGOON.

FINE Ship CONNEMARA, 1,200 tons, will leave this on the 25th instant. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cousins, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only [illegible] days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

LADIES' MONSOON BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED by the Overland Mail Steamer another assortment of elegant DESIGNS, Ladies' Kid Elastic Double Sole, Military Heel, Gaiter Walking Boots, expressly manufactured for the present Season. An early inspection is invited.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Patent Flour in Bbls. Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Hollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Valve Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire of every description.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
CO-LONIAL ENGINEERS,
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 22nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CEYLON, (2,012 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain R. W. Evans, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 300 Second Class Rs. 200
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 9th, to WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

DOG LOST.—A WHITE BULL TERRIER, brown muzzle, and dark spot over tail. Whoever will bring the same to Cor. PENN, Colaba, shall be REWARDED.

19th August 1871.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEMEN.—Terms Moderate.—The House is pleasantly situated in a healthy locality commanding a full view of Malabar Hill, Back Bay, the Maidan, Apollo Pier, and Harbour About 8 minutes' walk from the Dockyard, Fort. Go-d Stabling if required. Terms, &c, apply to S Grant's Buildings, 2nd Floor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1871.
To declare a Dividend.
To determin- and resolve under the power to that effect reserved and given to the "Company in General Meeting" by Clause Six of the Articles of Association of the Company, that "Subsequent General Meetings" of the Company be held once a year only, and in the month of August in each year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 14th to 24th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th August 1871.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,

BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Bandstand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, an Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMP to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bundar.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office," on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES KAY is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, AUIB, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per KOLADYNE, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will commence DISCHARGING AT ONCE. Freight to be paid to WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 21st August 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, GOODS TRAFFIC will be received at Bombay and other Stations for Ahmedabad and all Stations.

Parcels weighing not more than three Bengal Maunds are now being carried by Passenger Trains at the Parcels Rate.

Passengers are conveyed between Bombay and Ahmedabad in ONE DAY.

J. B DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

22nd August 1871.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. SURAT, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. NUBIA, from Southampton, 22nd July 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 19th July 1871.
" BAVARIAN, from Liverpool, 18th July, 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1865.

HEAD OFFICE,

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Directors.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANSELL, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MACLAREN, Esq., Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Merchants.

Medical Adviser.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

Secretary and Actuary.

G. B. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.

Bankers.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. MANSELL and PLAISTED.

Secretary for Western India.

D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is guaranteed to Insurers on the With Profits Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

AGENTS.

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Ahmedabad	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Allahabad	Agra Savings Bank. Allahabad Bank. Uncov-nanted Service Bank.
Allygurh	C. W. Kinloch, Esq.
Arka	F. J. Minchin, Esq.
Aurungabad	G. E. Klog, Esq.
Ba eilly	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
arcda	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Belgaum	H. Fortescue Coleman, Esq.
Benares	D. E. J. Lazarus.
Beypore	Messrs. Andrew, Irvine & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co.
Broach	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Buxar	Philip W. Carey, Esq.
Calicut	The Bank o Calcut a. Messrs. W. H. Fitze & Co. Messrs. Barham, Hill & Co. Messrs. D. Manockjee & Co. Messrs. Andrew, Irvine & Co. Messrs. Heetjee M. and Sons.
Cannanore	H. B. Major, Esq.
Carwar District	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Cashmere	Bank of Upper India.
Cawapore	Messrs. Aeshwall & Co.
Cochin	Messrs. Bowden Brothers & Co.
Cocoada	Lodha Dewakur, Esq.
Coupta	Messrs. Scott & Co.
Cuttack	Messrs. J. Doyle & Co.
Darjeeling	Delhi and London Bank.
Dinapore	Messrs. W. H. Jones & Co.
Forozepore	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Ganjam	F. J. V. Minchin, Esq.
Goa	H. B. Major, Esq.
Gopalpore	F. J. V Minchin, Esq.
Gwalior	Messrs. N. Lewin & Co.
Howrah	Messrs. Ruthton Brothers.
Hyderabad (Sind)	Byramjee Merwanjee, Esq.
Do. (Deccan)	Cursetjee & Co.
Jaffna (Ceylon)	J. G. Geddes, Esq.
Jehlum	Messrs. Jehangnier and Co.
Jubbulpore	Messrs Howard Brothers.
Jumalpore	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Jumdoor	Messrs. W. F. Kruger and Co.
Julpigoree	Messrs. Nooman, Maher & Co.
Kurrachee	Messrs. Jehanghier and Co. T. W. Lett, Esq.
Lahore	Punjab Bank. Jamsetjee's Sons. De hi and London Bank.
Lucknow	Oudh and United Service Bank. Bank of Upper India. Henry F. Gilby, Esq.
Madras	Messrs. Bowden Brothers & Co. Messrs. H. Mann & Co.
Mangalore	Messrs. Maiden & Co.
Masulipatam	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Meem Meer	Jeewunjee Eduljee Sons.
Mhow	Messrs. Howard Brothers.
Mirzapore	Messrs. Thomas & Co.
Moughyr	Punjab Bank.
Mooltan	Messrs. Jehanghier & Co.
Moulmein	W. H. Porter, Esq.
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)	Messrs. W. H. Jones & Co.
Murree	Messrs. Jno. Thorp & Co. Punjab Bank.
Murree Hill	Messrs. Jehanghier & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank. Mussoorie Savings Bank.
Mysore	J. W. Hayes, Esq.
Nagpore	Messrs Howard brothers.
Narrakal	Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
Nassick	Byramjee Jehangeerjee, Esq.
Negapatam	Messrs. Mitvee & Co.
Nynee Tal	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Oomrawuttee	C. W. Collins, Esq.
Penang (Straits Settlements)	Messrs. Lorrain, Gillespie & Co.
Peshawur	W. G. Doyle, Esq.
Phillour	Messrs. Jehanghier & Co.
Poona	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Rajoote	Frank Ough, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Manockjee Auderjee & Co. F. N. Burn, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	Messrs. Jno. Thorp & Co. Punjab Bank. Messrs. Jehanghier & Co.
Ratnagherry	Keshow Gunshet, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Scalkote	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.
Shanghai	M. Seobaraya Moodeliar, Esq.
Sholapore	Messrs. Chapman, King, & Co.
Simla	L. H. Butcher, Esq.
Sukkur	Simla Bank Corporation.
Surat	Messrs. Jehanghier & Co.
Tuticorin	Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Umballa	F. Addelly, Esq.
Vingorla	Simla Bank Corporation. H. B. Major, Esq.

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

London Agents.

Messrs. M. S. REED & Co., 164, Fleet Street, E.C.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	18 0	20 0
DUMPY Muster " "	17 0	19 0
DAWSON'S Muster " "	14 0	16 0

Fresh supplies pronounced by Smokers to be of "very superior quality" on sale.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business, viz.:—

1. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G-1482 of 14th July 1871, on the subject of the introduction of a system of Government Audit of the Accounts of the Bombay Municipality.
2. Letter from Government, No. 1145 of 1871, Financial Department, dated 31st July last, on the subject of the Government contribution towards the Police.
3. Letter from Government, No. 2101 of 1871, General Department, dated 31st July last, with reference to proposed alterations in the constitution of the Municipality.
4. Letter from Captain W. A. Baker, dated the 14th August 1871, giving notice of his intention to move—"That this Bench is thoroughly satisfied with the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner, and does now confirm his action in the matter of the Lease of the Municipal Office Building."

After the above business is disposed of, F. Mathew, Esq., will move "that the Justices for the City of Bombay approve of and accept new direct road from Colaba to the Fort as shown by plan submitted in lieu of a Bridge over the Railway by the old narrow road where the Railway will cross to the Terminus sanctioned by Government on the Gun Carriage premises."

J. A. Forbes, Esq., "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to explain why the Annual Report and Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the year ending 31st December 1870 have not yet been submitted to the Bench; although clause 270 of the Municipal Act provides that such Report and Statement shall be printed and published before the 31st of March of each year, with permission to move any substantive motion that may arise out of the Commissioner's explanation."

J. H. E. Hart, Esq., "will bring to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner, the state of certain roads in Bombay, and to propose to the Bench of Justices, that means if required, be placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner, to enable him to enter on timely and necessary repairs to these roads."

And G. F. Remington will move, "that as power has been reserved to the Bench of Justices to purchase the premises now occupied by the Municipality, it is desirable that the Bench now avail of that right, and that notice be given to the lessor under the terms of the Lease of the 24th April 1871, for the purpose of acquiring the said premises by purchase in the manner and on the conditions stated by the said Deed, and that Government be respectfully requested to introduce into the amending Act, now in preparation, such clauses as may be necessary to enable the Bench legally to make and conclude such purchase, and to raise the funds required for the purchase money of the premises, by a further issue of Debentures charged either upon the property so to be acquired, or upon the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act."

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay Town Hall, 16th August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Esam Art Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the privilege of taking away STONES and HEAPS of EARTH on tovernment sand at Sewree for a period of THREE MONTHS, from 1st September 1871, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on the 30th August 1871, at 3 P.M.

2. Conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt on application at the Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 17th August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the ESTATE of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order, dated the 21st day of August, instant, made by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, it was ordered that SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE be DISCHARGED under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.—Dated this 21st day of August 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for Soonderjee Nanjee and Morarjee Soonderjee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA PAROO ROWJEE hath contracted to SELL to SOONDERJEE JOOTHA, with the knowledge and consent of the Mortgagee, Jootha Chatoorbhoj, all that piece of Fazendary Land, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Bengalipoora or Oonneerary Street, in the sub-district of Bhoiwadwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house formerly of Babajee Soodhekar and now of Kokem Ahmed Sulemar, on the west by the said Bengalipoora or Oonneerary Street, on the north by the house formerly of the Framjees, and on the south by the Peepkee Passage and by the property formerly of Jairaz Pestonji & Co. and now of Bhoola Ahmedjee, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 114. All persons having any claim against the said property, by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me, at my Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date hereof, in default of which the purchase will be completed without regard to any such Claims.—Dated this 21st August 1871.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

EDWARD PHILIP DOWN, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Statute made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the Estate of EDWARD PHILIP DOWN, late of the East India United Service Club, No. 14, Saint James's-square, London, and of Ilfracombe, in the county of Devon, Esquire, and formerly of the Bombay Civil Service (who died on the 11th day of December, 1870, at Ilfracombe aforesaid, and of whose personal Estate and Effects Letters of Administration were on the 4th day of July, 1871, granted to JAMES DUNDAS DOWN, of Dalkeith, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman, the natural and lawful brother, and one of the next of kin of the said deceased), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messieurs Randall and Angier, the Solicitors to the said Administrator, No. 3, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, on or before the 1st day of November 1871. And Notice is hereby given, that after the said 1st day of November 1871, the said Administrator will distribute the Assets of the deceased among the parties entitled there to, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of distribution of the said Assets or any part thereof as the case may be.—Dated the 22nd day of July 1871.

RANDALL and ANGIER,
3 Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn, London, England,
Solicitors to the said Administrator.

G. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NOTICE.—TO LET, a BUILDING at Tank Bunder, lately occupied by Saw Mills, but now VACANT.—Apply to the undersigned.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 19th August 1871.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co's Cot on Screws, House No. 11. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—TO BE LET, from the 1st September proximo, the BEYPORE HOTEL consisting of the Rooms over the Beypore Railway Terminus, with convenient Godowns and Outbuildings. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

BERESFORD ANDERSON,
Acting Agent and Manager.

Royapooram Terminus, Madras, 18th August 1871.

THE IMPROVED TRAVELLING SOLAR LAMP, gives a clear, bright, steady light.

Lamp, Pedestal for table use Hook, chain and ring to hang it up, Perforated Chimney Protector, Ground Globe, Two Chimneys, 6 dozen Wicks, Pair Scissors,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colaba Land shares at Rs. 1,565 ex. div. Spinning shares closed steady. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625 x-d
15,000	500	100	8 p.ct.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	172½ x-d
15,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	270	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
80,000	208	all	till	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
32,000	250	125	till	National Bank of India	160
10,000	250	all	14 dv.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,565 x-d
5,000	150	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. L.S	153
2,500	2,500	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	930
4,000	2,000	1,458	Nil	Port Canning	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 240
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares 196
...	£2	18.15.2	do.	Do. do.
...	£40	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
...	£10	10.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares 225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	22 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	pref.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	4,500	85	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	14,000	2 ann.	Apollo Press Co.	7,250
800	2,000	D 2050	dis.	Bombay Press Co.	2,350
200	500	all	96 p.c.	Do. New	987
200	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
250	2,000	all	200 p.c.	East India Press Co.	3,500
184	4,500	all	100	Fort Press Co.	9,550
501	2,000	1,950		Framji Cowasji Press	973
200	4,000	4,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,750
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	60 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,050
2,000	25	25	pc.	Mahratta Press & Co.	605
120	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
250	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	950
186	2,000	all	Nil.	Vinayelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500			Carwar Company	220

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,610 x-d
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
350	1,000	all	50	Bombay United	1,080
1,000	150	150		Broach Mills	320
750	3,000	all		Bunder Spinning	2,925
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,287
2,000	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	125	Oriental	2,700
600	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,300

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics Dl'ge Co	36
2,000	300	21	p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,500	500	all	40 p.c.	Treasher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	20	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
95	191	...	Do. China
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	East India Bank
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	70	May '	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

3,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Bankers	4 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	203
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent	
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	103
Four per cent	103
Four-and-a-half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1865-67	103
15 years' Debenture	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	107
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (24 5-10) of Rs.	93½ ex-d.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 21.

Sumner, Lieutenant, 76th Regiment, on leave, from Trimulgherry.
Graves, Major, H. M.'s 63rd Regiment, on leave, from Hazareebaug.
Mannock, Captain, 18th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Barton, Major, 86th Regiment, on leave, from Dugshai.
Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Marryat, Captain, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Trevor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Lyon, Captain, 21st Regiment, N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

The following officers will sail to-day for England :—
Harrison, Cornett, 18th Hussars, on sick leave.
Mannock, Captain, 18th Hussars, on sick leave.
Graves, Major, H. M.'s 63rd Foot, on leave.
Tremlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 19th August 1871.

The following transfer is ordered :—
Lieutenant J. Grant, Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern 1st Scind Horse, to 1st Wing Subaltern 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Poona Horse—Major J. H. P. Malcolmson, Staff Corps, to officiate as Second Squadron Officer.
29th Regiment N. I.—Assistant Surgeon B. Keelan, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Morton, or until further orders.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment as a temporary arrangement :—
6th Regiment N. I.—Captain F. W. Bean, to retain the Adjutancy on promotion.
Assistant Surgeon J. W. R. Hay, is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Aden, and will join at the public expense.

The following order is confirmed :—
Mallegaum Station Order, dated 29th April 1871, appointing Captain Durand, 10th Regiment N I., Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties from the 1st May.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
15th Hussars—Lieut. T. Davison, to Poona, from 28th August to 26th September 1871, on private affairs.
15th Hussars—Lieut. C. G. Cookson, to Poona, from 25th August to 11th September 1871, on private affairs.
4th Foot—Captain E. Lonsdale to remain at Ahmednuggur for 10 days, on medical certificate.
103th Foot—Ensign J. W. F. Biggs, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 750 to 800 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Sunat (s)	Baker	Suez, Aug. 8.
21	Kotra (s)	Perfitno	Persian Gulf, Aug. 1.
	Sultaun Shaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Aug. 5.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Kusrovie	Machon	Persian Gulf.

The schooner Bhownuggur, Geary, to Bushire, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Callichoe, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
18	Busheer (s)	Starratt	Moulmein, Aug. 10.
	J. N. Cushing	Baxter	Moulmein, Aug. 5.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF CEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 28	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept. 2	11 A.M.	...
China	Aug. 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

Tuesday	... September... 5	Saturday	... December ... 2
Saturday	... October ... 7	Do	... do ... 30
Do	... November ... 4		

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Tuesday	... August ... 22	Saturday	... October ... 28
Do	... do ... 29	Do	... November... 4
Do	...September ... 5	Do	... do ... 11
Do	... do ... 12	Do	... do ... 18
Do	... do ... 19	Do	... do ... 25
Saturday	... do ... 30	Do	... December ... 2
Do	... do ... 7	Do	... do ... 9
Do	... do ... 14	Do	... do ... 19
Do	... do ... 21	Do	... do ... 23
		Do	... do ... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 4, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.
Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.
Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

			At Noon.
Wednesday	... August ... 30	Thursday	... November .. 9
Do	... September... 13	Do	... do ... 23
Do	... do ... 27	Do	... December .. 7
Thursday	... October ... 12	Do	... do ... 21
Do	... do ... 26	Do	... Jan. 1872 ... 4
		Do	... do ... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At Noon.		At Noon.
Wednesday	... August ... 30	Thursday	... November ... 23
Do	... September. 27	Do	... December ... 21
Thursday	... October ... 26	Do	... Jan. 1872 ... 18

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SUMMERS—July 28th, at Bexley Heath, the wife of G. A Summers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HAZEN—July 28th, on board the steamer Walamo, near Malta, William O. Hazen, aged 21, son of Rev. Allen Hazen.
HEWLETT—July 21st, at Naples, Richard Whitfield Hewlett, Esq., M.D., aged 34.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWDEN—August 13th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Charles B. Dowden, of Tuticorin, of a son.
BILSON—August 12th, at Landore, the wife of Dr. A. H. Bilson, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOWER—HUBBARD—August 15th, at St. Thomas' Church, Ootacamund, by the Revd. Dr. Strachan, S. P. G., the Revd. F. Bower, C. M. S., to Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of the late Revd C. Hubbard, S. P. G.
O'SULLIVAN—BARHAM—August 16th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Macalister, Thompson William John O'Sullivan, G. T. Survey, to Phœbe Elizabeth, third daughter of the late R. T. Barham, of Messrs. Barham, Hill & Co.

DEATH.

HINE—August 15th, at Delhi, Rosina Colvill, wife of Wilfrid Hine, Post Master.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871.

WE published last Thursday the text of the protest made by the Bar of Bombay against those impolitic sections of the Indian Evidence Bill, limiting the privileges of cross-examining counsel and enlarging the powers of Judges in this country, to which we a fortnight ago drew the attention of the public. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's Bill is in the main a good one; and its distinguished author, in the speech in which he introduced the measure to the notice of the Legislative Council, took care to do full justice to the excellence of that English system of administering the law in the practice of which he himself has been trained. He eloquently vindicated the superiority of the English law of evidence over that which regulates the procedure of the French Courts, and justified his Bill only by alleging the necessity of putting the maxims of English judicial experience in a clear and definite form. He summed up his opinion of the rules of evidence prevailing at home in these two general remarks :—

"The first is, that they are sound in substance and eminently useful in practice, and that, when properly understood, they are calculated to afford invaluable assistance to all who have taken part in the administration of justice.

"The second is, that I believe that no body of rules upon any important subject were ever expressed so loosely, in such an intricate manner, or at such intolerable length.

Mr. Stephen's object, therefore, was to improve the expression and arrangement, rather than the substance, of the English law of evidence—to give, in fact, new and more precise phraseology to "the principles which underlie "the numerous cases and fragmentary rules collected together" by English lawyers. Mr Stephen is eminently qualified to frame a code of scientific definitions in place of what Mr. J. B. Norton, in his new book of "Leading Cases "on the Hindu Law of Inheritance,"—"probably "the last contribution," we regret to learn from his preface, that he will make to the Library of the Indian Lawyer—happily calls—

> The lawless science of our law,
> The codeless myriad of precedents,
> The wilderness of single instances.

But the compiler of a code embodying laws of acknowledged excellence ought to be very careful to preserve the essence and spirit of those laws, however many alterations he may think it necessary to make in their shape and form. No man should be allowed to place his unhallowed hand upon the ark of justice, under the pretence of wishing to give it a more comely and attractive appearance. Now, we do not hesitate to say that the freedom of the Bar, that is to say, of the legal experts retained to protect the interests of plantiff and defendant, is the keystone of that whole system of English practice which wins the enthusiastic approval of Mr. Stephen. It is easy to talk of "the danger of an abuse" of the power of cross-examination. There is no liberty that can be named which may not be abused; and the question in every such case is simply whether freedom with all its risks is not preferable to despotism with all its security. We cannot imagine that Mr. Stephen himself has the slightest sympathy with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and Mr. John Strachey in wishing to do away with English law courts and lawyers altogether in India. But they at least are consistent. It is an intelligible position for a statesman to take up, that the new-fangled and complex system of administering justice which we have established here is perplexing and irritating to the people, and ought to be denounced as the curse of the country; and that the very best thing we can do is to uproot it altogether, and return to the simple, if not barbarous, method of doing justice after the patriarchal fashion. Accepting this view of the situation, we need have no law of evidence at all; every judicial servant of Government, in fact, becomes a law unto himself.

But Mr. Stephen rejects the patriarchal scheme altogether. He disregards the plea that English laws and law courts are quite unsuited to the character and habits of the people of India, and his chief ambition is to make the ascendancy of the foreign system in India complete and lasting. Is it logical, then, on his part, to wish to enact a bill of disabilities for English lawyers, while insisting on the advantages of English law? To object to both the law and the lawyers would be intelligible; but, to set up English courts in which barristers will be gagged and Judges will have almost unlimited power to conduct cases as they like, is to secure to the country the defects of both the patriarchal and the civilized systems of administering justice without the benefit of the rough simplicity of the former or the free and independent investigation of the latter. There is an English lawyer in Bombay, not unknown to fame, who enjoys the character of being able to make himself, in his capacity of cross-examining counsel, probably the most objectionable man that ever wore a barrister's gown; and we can understand the vindictive feeling with which, in the debate on the Indian Evidence Bill, some of the Civilian members spoke of the Bar generally, when we consider that they were still smarting under a lively recollection of Mr. Anstey's defence of the Wahabee prisoners. But, in justice to Mr. Anstey, it should be remembered that even he has his good points. He has a righteous hatred of oppression, and is perfectly fearless in expressing his opinions; and it seems to us better for the interests of the community that up-country Judges should be compelled to study the law until they can hold their own against any English barrister who may choose to practise in their courts, than that the liberties of the whole Bar should be restricted in order to punish the licence of speech of one or two individuals. We may be told that the object of the sections the Bar dislikes is to save unfortunate witnesses from being harassed with unfair questions; but the real design is to protect Judges from being embarrassed by the too searching skill of trained advocates. Whether it is desirable that Judges in India should enjoy this exemption from criticism, and should have absolute power in their own courts, is a question to which an indirect answer was given the other day in a judgment of the High Court by Mr. Justice Melvill. Mr. Melvill is certainly free from the suspicion of having any prejudice against the members of a service to which he himself belongs; yet this is his terse and telling condemnation of the mode in which justice is administered in courts in which the Judges and other Government servants are not checked by the intervention of counsel learned in the law :—

"This case presents a fair specimen of the manner in which the defence of suits against Government in the mofussil is ordinarily conducted. The mode of defence is almost invariably as follows :—A suit being brought against a Collector on account of some revenue exaction, or some payment withheld, the Collector puts in a written statement in which he pleads the statute of limitations, whether or not there is the smallest ground for such a plea. He then proceeds to say that the suit is barred by Act 18 of 1850, which is an Act for the greater protection of magistrates and others acting judicially. Then follows a justification of the act complained of by a reference to certain sections of Regulations and Acts which, as often as not, have nothing to do with the matter in question. After the settlement of issues the Collector obtains as many adjournments as the Court is disposed to grant, and finally, having put in little or no evidence, he leaves the Court to arrive at the best decision it can, with the aid of such books of reference as the Judge can lay his hands on, and such knowledge of the details of revenue administration as he may have acquired in the course of his own service as a revenue officer."

Is this the system that Mr. Stephen, himself a lawyer, wishes to perpetuate in India?

THE Indian troopships are to be supplied with extra screw-fans in case of accident, owing to the intricate passage through the Suez Canal.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Simla that several villages near the Thibet frontier, at the foot of the snowy range, have been destroyed by avalanches.

THE Subordinate Judicial service in Bengal will lose, before December next, the services of no fewer than five officers coming under the fifty-five years' rule.

THE Governor-General has reduced the duties imposed, under the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, on salt imported into British Burmah to three annas per maund.

DR. W. H. RUSSELL, we notice, intends to publish in the *Army and Navy Gazette* passages from his private diary during the invasion of France. The first instalment will appear in October.

THE *Cuttack Chronicle* has been informed that Lord Mayo, accompanied by his Staff, with Colonel F. H. Rundall, will visit Cuttack on an inspection of the Orissa irrigation and canal works about the middle of November next.

IT is reported that Mr. Magrath, of the Civil Service, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ricketts as Inspector of Registration Offices in Bengal, the latter gentleman having been permitted to return to the subordinate executive service.

A FRENCH Ministerial Circular, issued on July 23, has ordered that all the former flags of the regiments shall be returned to the artillery magazines. Until the regulation pattern of the new flags shall be decided upon, the regiments will receive flags without any inscriptions on them.

ONE of the Courts in the mofussil has just forwarded to the High Court in Calcutta, a writ or notice to be served on a confirmed lunatic, who is described in the writ as an inmate for two years of a lunatic hospital, to show cause, within 20 days, why a certain certificate should not be granted to his (the insane man's) father-in-law, who had applied for the same.

THE death of General E. Garstin, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, promotes Lieutenant-General H. Goodwyn, R.E., to the rank of general, Major-General W. B. Goodfellow, R.E., to that of lieutenant-general, and Colonel C. A. Orr, R.E., to that of major-general in the Army. Lord Napier of Magdala will succeed to the Royal Engineers colonel's allowances rendered vacant by the death of General Garstin.

WE yesterday quoted from a Calcutta contemporary the following paragraph :—"We learn that the post of the Chief Assistant and Accountant of the Bombay Mint, which was hitherto a Ministerial appointment, has been made by the local Government a gazetted one, and that Mr. Maidment has been appointed to it on a salary of Rs. 400, rising to Rs. 600 per mensem." Not knowing who was referred to, we asked, "What Mr. Maidment?" The gentleman whom we thought was probably referred to was Mr. J. S. Maidment, who was lately at the head of the Public Department Office; and we are glad to be now able to inform our readers that Mr. J. S. Maidment is the gentleman who has received the appointment.

THE following remarks from the letter of an English officer high in the service of one of our Indian feudatory princes (which appear in the *Pall Mall Budget*) are not without point :—

One good this purchase discussion will effect, and that is it will shame the Home Government into paying the Indian officers their full bonus compensation. They cannot give Queen's officers over-regulation prices without recognizing the bonus system of the Indian Army. If that be recognized, perhaps other things will follow, and the Horse Guards will cease to legislate solely for England, and according to English ideas. At present in every country where our army serves the men have the same dress, the same food, and the same habit—no matter whether they may be in Canada during mid-winter or in India during mid-summer. The Horse Guards' "Queen's Regulations" is the sole book that the Horse Guards wish to cram down all throats.

IN accordance with orders issued from the Horse Guards, commanding officers of regiments at home will, on the 1st of January in each year, render to the Adjt.-Gen., through general officers commanding districts, reports of the progress made in the instruction and employment of men in trades. The reports should briefly state the progress made, or the impediments which exist to the full utilization of the labour of military artificers. Officers commanding regiments are to arrange with the Commanding Royal Engineer for the repairs and alterations to barracks, and with the Controller for the repairs to furniture and utensils, being performed when practicable by the artificers of their regiments, and should give every encouragement to men who can be spared from regimental duty for work in the above departments.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 28 says :—"Some delay has taken place in the completion of the supply of torpedoes—the contract of the manufacture of which for the Government has been taken by Messrs. Spencelaigh and Archer, of Chatham—in consequence of some important alterations and improvements being effected in the torpedoes on the recommendation of the Royal Engineer Committee, to whom the superintendence of their manufacture has been entrusted. The improvements decided upon will be at once carried out, and the manufacture of the supply for the War Department proceeded with without any further delay. The torpedoes are of various sizes, the largest being capable of containing 500 lb. of gunpowder, which would be sufficient to destroy the most powerful iron-clad ship against the bottom of which the torpedo might be exploded."

HAVING regard to the youth of the great majority of the men composing the four corps under orders for India during the relief season, 1871-72, a correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* interested in the Royal County Downs, makes the following suggestion :—"There are two regiments at the Cape (32nd and 83th) both strong as regards numbers, and with few men under twenty-two years of age, and with still four years more 'foreign service.' Why not send these two regiments on to India relieving them by two others unfit for tropical service? By the time the period of foreign service of the two former is up, the two latter would be fit to take their places. This method would not be expensive, and would, I fancy, be popular. No regiment should be kept at the Cape for a longer period than three years, as they become quite demoralised from drink."

A CALCUTTA contemporary reports that complaints having been made by certain authorities in the North-West-Provinces regarding the circulation of certain silver currencies coined at the Calcutta Mint, from Japanese silver, and remitted to those provinces, some time ago, for circulation, a good deal of correspondence has lately passed between the Government of India and the authorities of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints, on the subject. It appears that a large amount of bullion, consisting of Japanese Itcheebus, was imported to Bombay, but the Mint authorities of that presidency received a small portion and refused the rest. The balance was remitted to the Calcutta Mint, where the Itcheebus silver was properly assayed, and was converted into Indian rupees, &c. The silver thus coined, if our contemporary is rightly informed, amounted to from 20 to 30 lakhs of rupees. The Itcheebus silver is said to contain an alloy of a certain proportion of lead. The authorities complained that the rupees coined from that silver, though carefully assayed, do not possess that consistency which is necessary to sustain the wear and tear of circulation.

THE *Englishman* records with regret the sudden death, at half-past five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, of Mr. Justice Unoocool Chunder Mookerjea. He went home from Court complaining of a headache, and almost immediately became unconscious, from which state, we understand, he never recovered. He was a man of sound legal acquirements and solid ability, which qualities were none the less real because they were set in a character that was singularly unpretentious and modest. He had a most genial manner, and the kindest of hearts, and will be much missed by all who knew him, not least by his brethren on the Bench and friends at the Bar of the High Court. On taking his seat on the Bench on Friday morning, Mr. Justice Phear, addressing Mr. Lowe, the senior member of the Bar present, said—"Mr. Lowe, by the melancholy death of Mr. Justice Mookerjee, the Bench has lost an able Judge, and the Bar a distinguished member; I feel, too, that I have been deprived of a personal friend for whom I had a high regard. I think it will be only a proper mark of respect for the memory of my late colleague that this Court should be closed for to-day."

THE following from the *Times* will be interesting to engineers :—

The preservation of foreshores from damage by the sea and shingle breaking upon them from gales of wind when prevailing from directions which render the land exposed is capable of resisting such attacks is a problem that engages the serious attention of the engineer, and especially is this the case at the entrances to harbours and on beaches crowned with fortifications. The destruction of portions of a foreshore in these positions would, in the first instance, certainly fill up the bed of a channel leading into a harbour to an extent that would prevent the passage through it of ships of large size, unless kept clear by continual and costly dredging work; and, in the other instance, would undermine and destroy the fortification Portsmouth harbour channel is an illustration of the damage that may be caused to such waterways by filling in from shingle and the *debris* from beaches, and also of the cost of steam-dredging machines. Within a few hundred yards of the outer entrance to this channel the foundations of Old Lumps Fort, now below high watermark, as forcibly illustrate the danger shore fortifications are exposed to from the inroads of the sea. The lines of foreshore extending on the east side of the entrance channel to Portsmouth harbour, from Southsea Castle to Cumberland Fort, and, on the west side, from Blockhouse Fort to Gilkicker Point are particularly exposed to damage during the prevalence of south-easterly gales, and to protect the former the Royal Engineers are now making use of the stone that is being removed from the escarp and counter-carp walls of the landward portions of the old fortifications of the towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, now condemned and in process of demolition. Between Fort Blockhouse and Gilkicker Point the beach has been faced for many years with a sloping wall of stone. Stone facings on a beach, set in the ordinary manner, can only exist so long as the water finds no entrance, but directly the water does find a way between the blocks, a rupture of the work at that part is certain to speedily follow. To meet this defect in construction or material, Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., has proposed the use of Trinidad bitumen as a bed and setting for the stones forming such walls, and a portion of the stone facing of the wall near Blockhouse Fort has been taken up and relaid upon the plan proposed by the Admiral as an experiment. A thick bed of bitumen concrete was first laid upon the cleared face of the beach, and upon this have been set, for the lower third of the breadth of the beach, the old stones set in bitumen cement. The remaining two-thirds of the middle of the strip of beach experimented upon have been covered to a level with the stones set in the bitumen cement with bitumen concrete. A deep apron, set in a trench of nearly three feet in depth, at the upper end and at either end of the work is given to prevent the entrance of any water to the ground beneath the bitumen concrete at those parts.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ceylon, 2,012 tons and 420 h. p., Captain R. W. Evans, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Turner
Major W G Graves
Mr F Dickens
Mr Hunt
Mr and Mrs Middleton and three children
Captain G W Hill
Mr G J Vaux
Dr W A O'Connor
Dr H Clarke
Mr G B Ward
Mr J Hill
Lieutenant C H Douglas
Mr R J Rogers
Mr J Grant
Mr W J Guyer
Mr B Taylor
Mr A Brumsage
Mr J Miller
Mr Hutchins
Lieutenant-Colonel Todd
Captain R G Tremlett
Mr A A Tuckbuddeen
Mrs Young and infant
Captain Mannock
Cornet Harrison.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J Scobell Armstrong
Mr H G Palliser
Major J D Swyne
Mr W Lang
Mr C B Irvine
Mr Twigg.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr F S Child
Dr Pinkerton.

ADEN SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4—Golconda, s s, Coleman, from Suez.
4—Cambodge, s s, Chivery, from Marseilles.
4—Taria Topun, barque, Hawthorn, from Zanzibar.
5—Derby, s s, Lawrence, from London.
8—Deccan, s s, Reynolds, from Bombay.
8—David G. Fleming, s s, Gowell, from Newcastle.
8—Warwickcastle, s s, Freeborn, from Cardiff.
9—Atholl, s s, Asplett, from ———
9—Danube, ———, from Mauritius.
9—Penguenc, s s, Ridge, from ———
10—Cordoze, s s, Zorgon, from Foochoo.
11—Indus, s s, Greaves, from Bombay.
11—Mooltan, s s, Babott, from Suez.
11—Apis, s s, ———, from Bombay.
11—Arabia, s s, Gabourah, from Genoa.
13—India, s s, ———, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4—Golconda, ss, Coleman, to Suez.
4—Canton, s s, Jacques, to London.
4—Cambodge, s s, Cameron, to China.
5—Japan, s s, Azzie, to Toulon.
6—Emblehope, s s, Johnson, to London.
6—Sarah Hignett, s s, Bernwell, to Calcutta.
6—Deccan, s s, Reynoldson, to Suez.
10—Dionea, s s, Crampton, to London.
10—Atholl, s s, Asplett, to China.
10—Queen of India, s s, Edward, to Diamond Island.
10—Indus, s s, Greaves, to Suez.
10—Mooltan, s s, Babott, to Calcutta.
10—Arabia, s s, Gabourah, to Bombay.
10—Apis, s s, ———, to Trieste.

VESSELS IN RANGOON.

July 10—Accrington, Christie, from Sunderland to Calcutta.
12—Henry Warren, Arlie, from Cardiff to Rangoon.
12—Geo. H. Warren, ———, from Liverpool to Calcutta.
Aug. 4—Taria Topun, Hawthorn, from Zanzibar to Calcutta.
6—David G. Fleming, Gowell, from New castle to Calcutta.
6—H. M. S. Dryad, Parson, ———

PETITION OF THE BROACH ASSOCIATION.

Broach Association Office, Broach, 15th August 1871.

To the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., Poona.

The humble Petition of the Members of the Broach Association.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners, in the capacity of the representatives of the whole population of Broach, regret to learn that the Commissioners of the Broach Municipality have passed a Resolution to saddle the Municipality funds with the cost of maintaining 26 police peons for purposes purely municipal, &c.

2. That your petitioners most respectfully beg leave to protest against an extravagance of this kind. Your petitioners are not satisfied of the urgent necessity of employing police peons for purposes 'purely municipal;' the present establishment of the Municipal office, in their humble opinion, being quite adequate to the present exigency.

3. If the police peons are required for protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants of Broach, your petitioners venture to state that the Bombay Government have expressly exempted the Broach Municipality, as they understand, from the imposition of the police burden by a Government Resolution. The action of the Commissioners, therefore, is wholly *ultra vires*, and is consequently not only opposed to the spirit, but the letter of the Act XXVI. of 1850 under which the Municipal Committee is constituted (vide section 7 of the Act.)

4. Under these circumstances your Memorialists fervently pray that your Honor will see strong reasons to accord the necessary sanction to enable the Municipal Committee to put the resolution into practice, inasmuch as the employment of the police peons is calculated to prove a permanent charge upon the Municipality. And your petitioners shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE GOLDEN CITY, from Bombay, arrived at New York, 18th July last, all well.

THE BRIG SULLAMAN SHAH, 500 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE S.S. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain Profumo, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo.

THE DONNA MARIA, George Meikle, master, from Bombay to Amsterdam, with cotton, put into Mauritius on 24th July, leaky; and after discharging cargo will be docked for repairs.

THE MARIANA, from Bombay to Liverpool, previously reported as having put into Algoa Bay, has discharged her cargo in a very damaged state; and the ship has been found much strained, and will take several weeks to repair.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.—The fire on board the Golden Fleece, Bray, from Boston (U. S.), for Bombay (ice), which put into Halifax, July 5, was not extinguished until July 7, when she had more than 20 feet water in her hold. The Albert, steam fire engine, went alongside soon afterwards and commenced to pump her out. Advices from Halifax, dated July 15, report her to have put in there on the 7th on fire. It had since been put out, but not until vessel and cargo had suffered severely. She would return to Boston to be repaired.—*Shipping Gazette.*

SHARES in local companies have undergone a change. The two Marine Insurance Companies are threatened with a loss, one of dollars 25,000 and another of dollars 19,112, as the latter, a vessel named Ocean, that left this port with a cargo of sugar on the 10th April for Bombay, had not been heard of, though our dates from that port are to the 29th June. It is to be hoped that the next mail will bring news of this vessel. She is a fine strong-built ship and well commanded.—*Mauritius Commercial Gazette.*

THE S. S. GUNGA.—The *Times of India* yesterday published a paragraph in which it was stated that fears were entertained that the s. s. Gunga, from Hongkong, might have encountered heavy weather or met with an accident. These fears were caused, we are told, by the fact that the Gunga had left Hongkong five days previous to the s. s. Sunda, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday, and that "nothing had since been heard of her." We have therefore much pleasure in learning that a telegram, despatched by the captain from Singapore on the 9th inst., has been received in Bombay, stating that he intended to coal there, and would leave in six days, direct for Bombay.

PART of the crew of the ship White Jacket arrived here in a boat from Rodrigues on the 7th instant, and announced the loss of that vessel on the N. W. coast of that island. The White Jacket, 1,147 tons, Captain Johnson, was bound to England from Bombay with a cargo of linseed. The captain and the rest of the crew arrived on the 9th, and last week the Marine Board met to examine into the causes of the wreck. The report of the Board has not yet been made public, but it has transpired that the captain has had his certificate suspended for 18 months for misconduct and neglect of duty, the first officer has been reprimanded, and the certificate of the officer on watch at the time of the accident has been suspended for six months.—*Mauritius Commercial Gazette.*

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER FOR THE P. & O. Co.—On the 20th July there was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Caird, at Greenock, a magnificent steamship for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The vessel was named the Pekin by Miss Elizabeth Laub, youngest daughter of A. Laub, Esq., superintending engineer for the P. and O. Company at Southampton, and passed off the ways and into the water in splendid style, without the slightest hitch occurring. The dimensions of the ship are:—Length between the perpendiculars, 388, over all, 406; breadth, 42 feet; depth from the keel to the upper deck, 32 feet; tonnage, 3,745. Her engines are on the combined high and low condensing principle, the larger of the two cylinders being 98 inches in diameter. She is intended for the company's traffic between Suez and the East Indies and China, and will give accommodation to 180 first-class passengers on the main deck, and 56 second-class on the lower deck. Besides a full supply of fuel, the ship will be able to take of cargo 2,053 tons weight. There is space in her hold for 16,424 bales China silk, or 7,699 bales Bombay cotton, or 11,000 chests of Bengal opium. The Pekin is sister-ship to the Khedive and Mirzapore, previously launched, and to the Agra, still on the stocks, all for the same company and by the same builders.

A NEW STEAMER FOR MESSRS. R. AND H. GREEN.—The iron steamship Viceroy was launched last week from the building-yard of Messrs. R. and H. Green, at Blackwall. This fine iron-built ship has been designed and built especially for the East India trade via the Suez Canal, and is a splendid specimen of naval architecture. Her length between perpendiculars is 320 feet; breadth extreme, 37 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 28 feet; and burthen, 2,220 tons. Her register, deducting engine space, is 1,851 tons. She is fitted with high and low compound engines, by Messrs. Ravenhill, Hodgson, and Co., of 240 nominal horse power, working up to 1,200 indicated. She carries fore-and-aft canvas on three pole masts, and has no square yards or tops to retard her progress when meeting against head winds. Steamers by their speed create a pressure on the atmosphere, and, consequently, all winds that do not blow strongly from abaft the beam exercise a given amount of resistance to the vessel's progress through the water. The displacement of air by the masts of the Viceroy will, therefore, be reduced to a minimum. Her grand saloon and sleeping accommodation being before the engine-room, is a novelty, and will tend to the comfort of passengers, inasmuch as the vibration of the screw and shaft will not be felt, and the smoke from the funnel going aft cannot inconvenience them. The Viceroy is a modern ship in every particular of equipment, and classed 100 A in Lloyd's Register.—*Times.*

PROGRAMME OF THE SURAT RACE MEETING.—SEPT. 1871.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.—Major Gayer, 13th N I.
MEMBERS.—W Ramsay, Esq, CS, C Ollivant, Esq, CS, Captain Wood, and W Clarke, Esq, CS.
SECRETARY.—W Porteous, Esq, CS.

1ST RACE—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weights. Entry Rs 5. Public money Rs 30. ½ mile.

2ND RACE—LADIES' PURSE.—For all gallowys 14 hands and under. Catch weights. Entry Rs 5. Public money Rs 40. ½ mile.

3RD RACE—SURAT DERBY.—For all horses that have never won. Entry Rs 7. Public money Rs 50. ½ mile.

4TH RACE—SURAT CITY STAKES.—For all horses the *bona fide* property of native gentlemen of Surat, to be ridden by natives. Entry Rs 3. Public money Rs 30. ½ mile.

5TH RACE—RAILWAY CUP.—Cup presented by A C Hall, Esq., For all horses. Honorary entry of Rs 5. Entries to go with the Cup. 2nd horse to receive Rs 20 from the fund. ½ mile. Catch weights.

6TH RACE—HURDLE RACE.—½ mile over 5 flights of hurdles Entry Rs 5. Public money Rs 40. Open to all horses. Catch weights.

7TH RACE—CONSOLATION STAKES.—For all beaten horses. Entries Rs 4. Public money Rs 30. ½ mile. (Entries to be made on the Course).

8TH RACE—HURRY SCURRY.—Open to all Sowars. ½ mile. 3 Prizes—Rs 10, Rs 6, and Rs 4.

MEMO.—If funds allow there will be a race for winners of the meeting, to be run for the Consolation Stakes. ½ mile. (Entries on the Course.)

RULES.

1.—All races, except Nos 4 and 8, to be ridden in colours.
2.—Two horses, the property of different owners to start, or the public money will be withheld.
3.—The decision of the Committee to be final on all points.
4.—All entries (except where otherwise noted) to be made in writing to the Secretary by 4 P.M. of the 31st of August. All entries to be prepaid.
5.—Horses to be measured by the Committee at Major Gayer's bungalow the day before the race, early in the morning.

W PORTEOUS, Secretary.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says:—"Various improvements and manufacturers have attained a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Tayl r Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Monosoupfolie Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium

A DOG SHOW AT POONA.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

IT is proposed to have a dog show at the Bund Gardens, at the same time as the annual flower show. The dog show is quite a new thing in the Bombay Presidency, and it is now proposed to have it with a view to encourage the careful breeding of this useful animal. The following are the conditions of the proposed show, which we hope will be successful:—

1. That each exhibitor shall send his name, the number of dogs he proposes to exhibit, and the breed under which he wishes the dog to be classified, to Captain Butler, 83rd Regiment, on or before the 1st September 1871, with entrance fee.

2. That each exhibitor shall send to the Bund Gardens on the day of the flower show, and not later than 7 A.M., his dog or dogs, with a wooden charpoy, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, and 15 inches in height, and a piece of matting for each, a chain, a tin dish for water, and a kuttewalla, or servant, having the owner's card or name, to be responsible for the dog.

3. An entrance fee of three (3) rupees to be charged to each exhibitor for each dog entered singly, and three (3) rupees for each litter (not less than three of the same litter,) not exceeding six (6) months in age.

4. The prizes to be given out of the entrance fees, and to be awarded by the judges.

5. That a prize be awarded to the best dog of each breed; that a prize be awarded to the best bitch of each breed; and a prize to be awarded to the best litter of pups, (according to the conditions in para 3) of each breed; and that a prize be awarded to the best dog unclassified.

6. That this dog show be open to the Bombay Presidency only.

7. That no savage dog shall be exhibited.

8. That tents shall be provided for the dogs, by the Committee on the day of the show.

9. Dogs exhibited shall be returned to their owners by the servant accompanying them immediately after the show.

10. No dog to be awarded more than one prize.

11. The Committee will provide Trellis Work Pens, 2ft 12in., by 2ft., 12in., and 3 feet high for the accommodation of puppies.

The judges are Messrs Lamb and Pritchard, Captains Bagnold, Warring, and Butler, and Colonel Henderson. The committee of management are Colonel Thompson and Mr. Oliphant, Collector of Poona, with Captain Butler as honorary secretary. The breeds of dogs invited for exhibition are foxhunds, grey hounds, pointers, setters, retreivers, field and water spaniels, mastiffs, harriers, bull dogs, bull terriers, black and tan terriers, fox terriers, skye terriers, Scotch terriers, Newfoundland dogs, beagles, pugs and any other variety of nondescripts.

The decision of the judges is to be final.

THEN AND NOW.

(*Englishman.*)

TIME was, and that too within living man's memory, when the natives liked us—really liked us. What do they do now? They still respect us probably, they fear us undoubtedly; but we have lost the hold upon them, which the old kindly interest gave us. A native in those days came to the European as to some greater being—wise to instruct, kind to sympathise, powerful to help. He was the real *ma-bap* of the vicinity, and thousands looked to him for counsel and assistance. We could mention many Europeans of the past fashion, both official and non-official, whose names are even now "familiar as household words" throughout whole districts. But this sort of influence has perished by the present system of management, and in a very short time it will be as completely lost as the ten tribes, or the art of staining glass.

In lieu of kindly sympathy and ready help on the one side, we have ignorance of feelings and prejudices and the irritable hastiness caused by a high-pressure system of all sorts of incongruous work. Instead of respectful admiration, and loving obedience on the other, we have distrust; and where there has been much of what is called high education, a puffed-up self-assumption which would be painful if it were not so ridiculous.

Unluckily for our reputation with the masses, we have a constant enemy in what ought to be our chief ally, namely, in the landed interest. Increased expenditure necessitates increased taxes—and taxes have in India a strong indication to filter downwards and paralyse the intentions of their imposers. Take the income-tax, for example. What zemindar is there in Bengal who does not recoup himself for his involuntary payments by an additional cess on his ryots? It is the ryot who ultimately pays everything, everything that can be screwed out of him that is, but the ryot has no one to whom he can go to complain to. In old times the hakim used to come and visit his village, sitting, like Abraham, in the door of his tent, and accessible to every one who liked to come and have a talk with him. He had been in the district for years, and was personally known to the greater number of his subjects. The two could talk together with confidence, and if the poor man could get no relief, he had, at all events, the opportunity of airing his grievances. Things are changed now; we are too much occupied with great ideas to go back to the Arcadian system of our forefathers; we must educe, forsooth, the agricultural mind, worry him with municipalities, bewilder him with high education, plunder him with a complicated and expensive system of police. The ryot wants none of these things, but he does want more food and more clothing; he dislikes all changes, specially such as cost money, and he knows by woful experience that every act of Government, however well intentioned, is made a vehicle for plunder—emphatically, the Bengal ryot wants to be let alone. He is not half so well off, notwithstanding the increased value of produce, as he was 50 years ago. Every change brings increased demands upon him, and he has no one to appeal to; Government is fast losing his confidence, and who can wonder at it?

Of course we must go on in the course we have marked out for ourselves; we must have roads; we must have education: but Government might do something towards regaining its position in the hearts of its subjects. It might, for instance, arrange, so that the district authorities should stay where they are appointed for a term of years at least, and not play a continuous game at rounders, at the expense of the people. They should be encouraged—nay, required—to mix more with the population, and show them that Government is not a myth, but a real tangible power, whose aim it is to make all good subjects happy and prosperous. But we cannot do justice to India, cannot make it either contented or prosperous, so long as we look upon the country as our prison-house, a place where we can amass money to spend elsewhere. Our predecessors did not think that money was the aim and end of Indian life; they tried to do good irrespective of such considerations, and therefore they were loved and respected, whilst we their successors, are—well, "endured."

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE DOVETON COLLEGE.—We hear that a general meeting of the members of the Doveton College will be held early in September, to consider the advisability of amending the regulations of the institution.—*Madras Mail.*

WHAT COULD THE CHOWKEEDAR HAVE BEEN ABOUT?—Inspector Linehan reported to the Commissioner of Police on Thursday morning, that a gas lamp in Chanduey Choke second lane had been stolen by some person or persons unknown, and that the lane was in an utter state of darkness during the remainder of the night. The thief must have had some motive in stealing the lamp, probably as a preliminary to the committal of a burglary.—*Indian Daily News.*

AFGHANISTAN.—Our regular Cabul Diary, with news from 4th to 8th August, has reached us. The Herat force, which is still encamped in the open, is determined not to come to Cabul; they say, that if they are not properly looked after by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan they have made up their minds to join Sirdar Mahomed Abdoolrahman Khan, to whom they have written on the subject; and he has promised to send Sirdar Mahamed Ishauk Khan to negociate with them.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 19.

THE WAHABEE CASE.—We understand that measures are being taken to bring the case of Ameer Ali and the other prisoners who have been convicted and sentenced by the Patna Court before the High Court of Calcutta on its appellate side. Mr. Evans, of the Calcutta Bar, will, we believe, take the lead this time. Hashmadad Khan, who was acquitted, intends to press his action for damages against Lord Mayo and Sir William Gray. In connection with this it has been mentioned to us that the very next morning after the conclusion of the Wahabee trial in Patna, both the judge and prosecuting officer proceeded post haste to Simla.—*Mofussilite.*

THE PROPOSED GENERAL CENSUS IN BENGAL.

THE total cost of the proposed general Census in Bengal is, we see, estimated by the local Government at three lakhs of rupees. Application has already been made to the Government of India for the grant of this sum, two and a half lakhs to be debited to the current year, and half a lakh to be included in the budget for 1872-73. Thirty thousand pounds sterling seems a large sum to spend for this purpose in one province, but even this degree of economy has only been obtained by abandoning all attempt to obtain any but the simplest information, and by spreading the numeration over several days instead of confining it to one night. In the more elaborate form at first prescribed it was estimated that the Census would cost almost ten lakhs of rupees. Except as preparing the way for something more comprehensive and accurate, it may, we think, be doubted whether the statistics obtained under such conditions will be worth the money expended. The magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome, and the excessive costliness of the operation furnish a further illustration of the Census that has been caused by our suffering the rural revenue establishments of former days to die out. In Patna, where the patwaris still exist, the cost is not expected to exceed Rs. 10,000, whereas in the other divisions, where there are no patwaris or canungoes, the estimate varies from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 30,000, and the average is taken at Rs. 25,000 for each division in the Regulation districts. The compilation of the Census papers at the Registrar-General's office in Calcutta will, it is expected, cost about Rs. 50,000. The Government of Bengal proposes to give Mr. Beverley, who is to have charge of the Census operations, an additional allowance of Rs. 200 a month from the first June 1871 to the 31st May 1872.—*Englishman.*

AKYAB AS A WATERING PLACE.

ON Saturday we quoted an article from the *Indian Daily News* on the aptitude of Akyab as a watering place. In reference to this article a correspondent, signing "A Full Private," writes as follows to the *Daily News*:—"Of course I don't care who goes or does not go to Akyab in search of sea-breezes, sea-bathing, a temperate climate (comparatively temperate), and a new liver. Possibly the Akyabites are not quite so disinterested. Be this as it may, I hold it to be my duty (duty to truth and honesty) to warn the public against falling into the mistake you have innocently made regarding the climate and other advantages of Akyab as—Heaven spare the mark—a watering place. Look, sir, at the position, the latitude and longitude of the place, and tell me what advantage Akyab enjoys over any other point along that coast? Better still, go and stay there a week if you would test the truth of all we hear. I have a vivid and scarcely pleasant recollection of some six and thirty hours spent there, the intolerable still heat of the tropics, and the wasted, worn look of most of the residents. The friends to whom I carried a letter of introduction lived in one of the best houses, well away from the smelly little town, and overlooking the sea—nice people, not long returned from home, but bearing a look of languor, such as I have seldom seen equalled in Calcutta. There are no punkahs, for coolies are not obtainable at anything but ruinous prices, and the Akyab resident gasps his or her soul away through a long day, until the sea-breeze blows it back again. When the breeze lifts and falls and dies away, as even sea land-breezes will sometimes do, it is not good for the Akyabites. Being an old Indian, accustomed to judge quickly of the salubrity of a cantonment by the look of its residents, I took the measure of Akyab with more than ordinary care, and found it wanting. On inquiring about the stay made continuously at Akyab by the European merchants, it seemed to me that three to four years at this excessively healthy watering place formed the mean of endurance; so with the rest of the coast, Moulmein and Rangoon; and heartily glad was I to get back to the climate of Calcutta. Since then I write of 1862—I had for fellow passenger round the Cape a male Akyabite, whose account of the climate was very much in accordance with my estimate of it—very damp, very steamy, very devoid of good servants and the higher conveniences of life; innocent of punkahs and really good beef and mutton; and only saved from being dosed by rice, timber, and the sea-breeze, *when it blows.*"

The editor of the paper in reply says—

Our correspondent, "A Full Private," has certainly laid on the charges pretty freely in his indictment against Akyab; but how many of these charges are not equally applicable to every sea-side station in Southern India, and how many of the inconveniences of which he complains could not be easily removed? Perhaps it would require a longer acquaintance with the place, than one extending thirty-six hours, to answer these questions. The artificial conveniences which surround us, and enable us to do battle with *ennui* in Calcutta, often induce us to magnify the discomforts of places that want these conveniences. Moreover, there are sea-side places in both Bengal and Madras, which are almost intolerable for a month or so, but perfect paradises for the rest of the year; what if Akyab is like them, and our correspondent only saw the wrong side of the place?

ANECDOTES OF SOUTH INDIAN LIFE.

THE GREAT BANGALORE MYSTERY.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

BANGALORE was in a great state of excitement. Cool Major Trigger, who wouldn't wink if a shell burst over his head, was actually in a flutter, and was heard to exclaim, "Bless my stars!" Captain Puffington of the Fusiliers, it was noticed, opened his great saucer-like eyes wider than usual, although such a feat was deemed to be wholly impossible by his brother-officers who had nicknamed him "Great Goggles." Mrs. Tittletattleby called upon ten of her most intimate friends during one afternoon, and remarked to each, "Did you ever hear the like of it, dear? What is the world coming to?" And little Mr. Prig, the young civilian, was seen capering about on his wild, high-bred Australian, asking everybody he chanced to meet, "Dear me! Any further news, old fellow?" Whilst glassy-eyed, bottled-nosed Dr. Pumpkin, whose very glance had vivisection in it, was understood to pass on the subject his professional opinion, that it was "a most abnormal and interesting case." In short, Bangalore was in a fever of agitated curiosity and excitement. And what was it all about?

Three months before the day which gave birth to all this excitement, a very young, middle-aged gentleman arrived at Bangalore. Though a very reserved man whenever he spoke it was noticed he had a pleasant voice. His natural expression was grave—almost sour—but when he smiled it was also noticed that he had a very pleasant smile. He was evidently a gentleman, and by no means wanting in speech plainly proved. He always dressed in black. He rode a grey horse. Upon arrival at Bangalore he engaged a large, rather secluded house, on the outskirts of the station. He brought with him his own servants—a white-haired old Mussulman, a sepoy-looking man and a half-caste girl of about 16 years old. Three days after the arrival of this gentleman two ladies joined him, dressed in deep mourning and deeply veiled; and with them they brought an English ladies' maid. The gentleman in black gave his name to the shopkeepers, from whom he purchased largely (always paying cash) as Mr. George Wright. He bought the best furniture, &c., and those who passed by the house noticed an air of great comfort, if not of absolute luxury, about it. Mr. Wright called upon no one. In the evenings he often rode about, but always by himself; and on Sundays went regularly to the evening service. On these latter occasions he was never accompanied by the two ladies who lived with him. But twice a week Mr. Wright drove the two ladies out for a short drive; on which occasions they were always dressed in black and wore black veils. So a month passed by. The wits of the Bangalore clubs termed the party the "Three Blackeys"—but there the matter ended. No one knew anything about them. The Chaplain, Mr. Mohur, called, eventually on his clerical capacity on Mr. Wright, whom he found as perfectly courteous as he was perfectly uncommunicative. The servants of the neighbouring houses found Mr. Wright's servants talkative enough on some subjects, but silent as the grave upon matters connected with their master, Mr. Wright's arrangements, habits, and household affairs generally. All they could be induced to say was—"Master, very good sahib. He give us good wages, and is very kind. We won't speak about master's things, because we know why we won't not at all never!"

One Tuesday evening, six weeks after the arrival of Mr. Wright at Bangalore, a strange incident occurred, which at once caused much gossip. A road ran past the garden attached to Mr. Wright's house. There was a small gate leading out from this garden into the road. This gate had, since the arrival of the Wrights, been invariably closed. On this evening, however, it was observed by the Chaplain, Mr. Mohur, who happened just at this time to be passing, that Mr. Wright's new arrivals, the two ladies, had come up to Bangalore to spend a week with his married sister, passed by this gate just as a lady, strangely but most richly dressed in a yellow-silk dress and white opera-cloak, issued out of it. The lady at once accosted Mr. Mohur, and, in your parlance, she said the lady in a low and sweet, but decidedly plaintive voice, "but have you seen Mr. Chesterton out driving? I have been seeking him." Mr. Mohur replied that he had not, and the lady, thanking him, withdrew. But as she re-entered the gate she said to herself, in a voice loud enough for Mr. Mohur's astonished ears—"No, indeed? He does know! But he does not know that he is insulting the Countess Isoline! ah me, ah me!" Mr. Mohur was surprised, was indigant. He stood for the moment rooted to the spot. But the concluding "ah me" and the sigh which accompanied it, touched his heart. He was about to follow the lady and expostulate with her, explaining his innocence of any intention to try and deceive or insult her, when the dumb lad (who was Mr. Wright's servant) rushed out, and began gesticulating and jabbering unintelligibly in Mr. Mohur's face, and then shut the garden-door upon him with a loud bang. Mr. Mohur stood as if petrified. But what was his horror to hear, a moment after, the sound of a lady's sobs distinctly proceeding from the garden. He now walked hurriedly away, and having reached the house where he was staying, penned the following letter to Mr. Wright:—

Bangalore.

DEAR SIR,—I fear there has been some misunderstanding which has caused pain to a lady residing in your house. The lady in question asked me if I knew the whereabouts of a Mr. Chesterton. I fear that in my negative reply, I made use of some expression which was misunderstood. I trust, upon this explanation, I shall be acquitted of any intention to wound the feelings of a lady. I have not the honour of knowing any Mr. Chesterton. Much less did I know where he was. I simply said this; nor can I remember having made use of any expression that might be misconstrued. If my manner was offensive, I trust I may be pardoned, as it was unintentionally so. I can assure you on the word of a gentleman. I am, dear sir, yours truly, GOLDINGHAM MOHUR, Collector of Pogodapore.

GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq.

Next day, at noon, Mr. Wright called upon Mr. Mohur. He was sorry, he said, that Mr. Mohur had been so inconvenienced. The mistake was wholly on the part of the lady, who mistook Mr. Mohur for Lord Westerland. He (Mr. Wright) begged to apologize for the conduct of the dumb servant boy. He trusted Mr. Mohur would not retain any unpleasant memories of this unfortunate circumstance. With a few more polite words on both sides, Mr. Wright withdrew.

Of course all this got out. Mr. Mohur's married sister, with whom he was staying, a gushing middle-aged lady—Mrs. Platina by name—whispered "*as a great secret you know*" all the facts connected with her brother's adventure. And the consequence was, all Bangalore was soon engaged in speculating who the lady in yellow silk was, what her relation to Mr. Wright might be, who Mr. Chesterton and Lord Westerland were, and why the dumb boy had slammed the garden-gate in Mr. Goldinghum Mohur's face. Many a sly peep was taken by certain of the more inquisitive, who passed Mr. Wright's house, through the broken panel in the gate. Mr. Prig, whose house adjoined Mr. Wright's, declared he often heard strange sounds of laughter and of weeping proceed from his neighbour's garden. And it was now that Mrs. Tittletattleby first began to propound the exciting question—"What is the world coming to?"

But for a few weeks all was mystery. Mr. Mohur called upon Mr. Wright, and he was the only one who had done so, except the Chaplain Mr. Twitter and Dr. Pumpkin; from the latter of whom (though he had evidently called frequently upon the Wrights professionally) nothing could be educed, save a glassier and more vivisectional stare than usual. But Mr. Wright called again upon Mr. Mohur, and Mr. Mohur called again upon Mr. Wright, and their intimacy increased. But the more Mr. Mohur saw of Mr. Wright, the less he spoke to his sister of what happened on his visits. "He load seen," he said in one unguarded moment, "a very beautiful and accomplished girl at Mr. Wright's." But when he found, three days afterwards, that all Bangalore knew of this, he would not again open his mouth to his fair but imprudent sister. "Goldingham, dear" she would whisper carefully, "dear Goldey" (as now tell all to your study, do!" but "Goldey" would not see it. And so the mystery remained unravelled.

Three months now had passed since the arrival of Mr. Wright at Bangalore. It was Sunday evening. He sat in the church as usual, listening, with his calm attentive eyes and serious face, to the Rev. Mr. Dimitty Twitter's affecting exposition of an interesting text, when, straight into the church, rushed a lady! Her long auburn hair swept down her shoulders, she was dressed in a gay evening dress, and her cloak, half thrown off her, revealed a neck and breast as white as snow. Her bright, beautiful eyes glanced hither and thither to scan the faces that now on every side confronted her, but those eyes glanced through flowing tears! With a look of intense longing on her eager and eloquent face—her lips apart, her hands clasped—the lady hurried up the aisle, and when halfway to the altar thrilled out the question—"Oh have you—do tell me—have you seen Mr. Chesterton!" Every one rose up and looked at her. Mr. Twitter's twittering suddenly ceased. Mr. Wright rose, walked towards the lady, and offered his arm. "No, no go away" she

shrieked, "you are killing me. Where is Mr. Chesterton—Lord Westerland?"

"Isoline!" said Mr. Wright in a low deep voice. In a moment her face changed, a mournful, resigned look came over it, she placed her arm in Mr. Wright's, and suffered herself to be led out of church. Shortly after she was driven away homewards by Mr. Wright, accompanied by Dr. Pumpkin and Mr. Mohur. This, in short, was the strange and startling circumstance which had suddenly thrown all Bangalore into that irrepressible excitement to which I alluded at the beginning of this paper.

Well, Monday following the eventful Sunday had come. The Prigs and Tittletattlebys were running about hither and thither, as I have said. But as the day mellowed to evening, all the interest of Bangalore centred in Mr. Dimitty Twitter's bungalow. There in the verandah sat Mr. Twitter, with a dozen gentlemen round him. And there, in the drawing-room, reclined the delicate Mrs. Twitter (still weak from the birth of her eleventh little "birdie") with ascore of the Bangalore ladies eagerly canvassing the news around her sofa. Something must be done. The lady—so ran the general opinion—was a victim of the morose and tyrannical Mr. Wright. There was no end to the surmises of the party concerning the cruelties which Mr. Wrigh must have practised. Did not the poor lady shriek out the definite accusation before all the church—"You are killing me, Mr. Wright?"—and who but some looked-for deliverer—perhaps a brother, or a nearer one still—could Mr. Chesterton be? Really society was bound to interfere on behalf of the lady. And so, after a world of words, it was resolved that Mr. Twitter should call upon Mr. Wright, ask for an explanation, and see that all Bangalore demanded it.

It was Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Twitter called upon Mr. Wright, and was ushered into the drawing-room. The first Mr. Goldingham Mohur, Dr. Pumpkin, and a young lady, dressed in deep mourning, on whose cheeks the traces of recent tears were but too visible. Soon Mr. Wright entered. Mr. Twitter explained the object of his visit in a most confused style. Mr. Wright heard him out most courteously to the end of his verbose truisms and platitudes, questions and roundabout chit-chat. And Mr. Wright's answer was indeed a startling one. "Sir," said he, "I decline, once and for all, to make any explanations. These gentlemen, my doctor and my friend, are well known in Bangalore as honourable men, and they will assure you, knowing as they do the whole of my case, that I have acted honourably, and that I do right in keeping my own affairs from the notice of other people. I am very sorry for what occurred in church on Sunday. I can say no more. And now, Sir, I have to call upon you as clergyman to perform a very sad duty—that of burying tomorrow morning the lady whose late actions have been the cause of your visit. My wife, Lady Westerland, is dead." Could a thunderbolt have fallen on poor Mrs. Twitter, he could not have been more startled, or have treated more quickly (with a very few mumbled expressions of regret,) from Mr. Wright's presence. And before that evening was over, Bangalore was amazed at the discovery that "Mr. Wright" was Lord Westerland, and on the "Isoline," who had so strangely startled the worshippers at church, was his wife. The next morning the funeral took place, and passed off quietly. In a few weeks "Mr. Wright's" house was to let. Dr. Pumpkin grew more silent and glassy-eyed than ever. Mr. Goldingham Mohur left Bangalore, and shortly after took leave, and went to England. And the great Bangalore Mystery remained unravelled.

Many years have now passed. Last February I heard from Mr. Mohur that he had returned to Pagodapore, so last month I took the liberty of visiting him. I found him married. But what was my surprise to recognize in his pretty young wife the lady of Bangalore, and in the gentleman who was staying with him, "Mr. Wright." From their lips I subsequently ascertained all the facts of the case, which I will now, but very briefly, relate.

Lord Westerland was a very young man, and travelling in France for his pleasure when he met one winter at Pau, the Countess Isoline. She was at that time engaged to a young Englishman of fortune named Albert Chesterton,—having lately rejected the suit of a young Captain of Zouaves. One evening at Pau was startled to hear that Albert had been a duel and poor Chesterton had been run through the lungs. For a year the Countess was so broken down by this sudden blow, that the physicians seriously despaired of her life. Accidentally Lord Westerland again came across her path—was touched by her supreme beauty—delicately, and by degrees, pressed his suit—and the young widow won her heart, and married him. They went to England. In a year a daughter was born to them, whom they called Isola. Seven months after this Lady Westerland was thrown from her carriage, whilst driving in Regent's Park in London. Her brain was affected, and she became an incurable monomaniac. Her one idea was that she was about to be married to Mr. Chesterton, and that she must always be most gaudily dressed in silks for her approaching bridal. Lord Westerland consulted the best physicians, who unanimously advised him to humour her whims, to travel quietly from place to place, and to adopt certain precautions, &c., which advice he most religiously followed. For his own sake he entrusted his secret to but a few of his most intimate friends. The years rolled on. Isola grew up to be a second and fairer Isoline,—or as Horace has it, "Fairest mother's fairer daughter. Lord Westerland came to India to see "the palms and temples of the South," where, on the Neilgherry swelling, his wife became dangerously ill. He was advised, and went to Bangalore. The reader knows the rest. Poor Countess Isoline lies in Bangalore Church-yard, and Isola is now the wife of Goldingham Mohur, Esq., Collector of Pagodapore.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

(*The Mechanics' Magazine*, July 22.)

LAST year there appeared at Bombay two large folio albums, illustrative of ancient Indian Architecture, consisting of very beautiful photographs, by Mr. Sykes, accompanied with descriptive and historical introductions by Mr. J. Burgess, Fellow of the University, &c. The first album was entitled, "The temples of Satrunjaya, the celebrated Jaina place of pilgrimage near Palitana in Kathiawad," and consisted of forty-five exquisite photographs, measuring twelve by fourteen inches, with an introduction. The second consisted of photographs from Somanath, Girna and Junagadh in Kathiawad, forty-five in number—of a like size, and similarly described. Copies of these superb works were presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on his visit to Bombay, by his Highness the Rajah of Junagadh. We now learn that Mr. Burgess is about to publish a full description of the Brahmanical caves of Elephanta, illustrated with Drawings and Photographs, both of the famous Rock-Cut Temple, and of the minor excavations, some of which have scarcely ever been alluded to by previous writers; and that conjointly with Mr. Fergusson, D.C.L., F.R.S., he is engaged upon a new illustrative work on the Temples of Ellora and Nassick.

THE NAVY.

(*The London Gazette*, July 28.)

ADMIRALTY, 24th July, 1871.

THE undermentioned promotions have been this day made:—

To be Captains in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Commander Frederick Charles Bryan Robinson.
Commander James Augustus Poland.
Commander Edward Stanley Adeane.

To be Commanders in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenant John Borlase Warren.
Lieutenant George Gambier.
Lieutenant Charles Cooper Penrose Fitzgerald.

To be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Blennerhasset.
Sub-Lieutenant Edward Blakemore Fletcher.
Sub-Lieutenant Emeric John Vidal Pritchard.
Sub-Lieut.-nant Arthur Hill Hasted Singleton Mercer.

ADMIRALTY, 25th July, 1871.

The undermentioned Officers have this day been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

Robert William Stephens.
Edwin Richard John Williams.
Henry Walter Campion.
William John Symons.
George Henry Stoate.
William George Cox.

Timotheus John Harran, Esq., has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet with seniority of the 8th June, 1871.

The undermentioned Officers have this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

George Thomas Townshend Cheyney.
Thomas Elliott.
William Henry Marsh.
Norcott D'Esterre Roberts.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Reverend Robert M. Inskip has this day been placed on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, 27th July, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Lindsay B Crosbie has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 6th ultimo.

THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.

THE following is the Royal Warrant, dated July 20, 1871, to cancel and determine all regulations authorising the purchase or sale or exchange for money of commissions in the Army, from November 1, 1871, which has been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty:—

VICTORIA R.—Whereas by the Act passed in the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King Edward VI., chapter 16, intituled "An Act for the reformation of the abuses and briberies touching the Offices in Our Forces are prohibited from selling or bargaining for the sale of any Commission in Our Forces, and from taking or receiving any money for the exchange of any such Commission, under the penalty of forfeiture of their Commission and of being cashiered, and of divers other penalties, but the last-mentioned Act exempts from the penalties

honorary colonel, his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. The battalion having been drawn up near the centre of the Common was inspected, after the prize distribution terminated, by his Royal Highness and the Marquis of Donegal, the acting colonel of the regiment. It was then formed into a hollow square, and Prince Arthur, riding into the centre, made a short but effective address to the regiment, in the course of which he congratulated them upon their good muster and soldierly appearance. He felt pride, he said, in commanding a regiment which represented the sister country loyally and truly; and, entertaining as he did personally a deep interest and attachment for Ireland, it was natural that he should feel interested in the welfare of the London Irish. There were two points connected with the regiment which pleased him greatly—first, their efficiency, which he knew had been highly spoken of; and secondly, the fact that they were really Volunteers, not merely men upon paper. The ranks were then reformed, and the regiment marched off to its allotted position in the movements that were about to commence.

Concerning the nature of these movements, it is doubtless not too much to say that they were, and probably still are, to a great extent, in the breasts of the Generals by whom they were devised. No formal programme was drawn up, no written or printed instructions given to the commanding officers of Volunteer corps; the regiments were simply distributed to particular points of rendezvous, and as they arrived were marched to specified places by Staff Officers and there "handed" by the Generals in command. One of the objects of the field-day, avowedly, was so to conduct the operations as to render them of interest to the occupants of the Grand Stand; and with this it was hoped to combine instruction for the Volunteers. Looking at the Review merely as a spectacle it was one of the most gratifying that has been held on Wimbledon; from a military point of view it may doubtless be open in various respects to criticism. The force upon the ground was divided with tolerable equality into two parts. That under General Lysons included nearly the whole of the flying column from Aldershot, with a brigade or two of Volunteers added. That under General Sir H. Airey was mainly composed of Volunteers. The cavalry also were impartially allotted, General Lysons retaining the 12th Lancers, while the 10th Hussars formed an effective portion of the force of Sir H. Airey. As far as the plan of battle may be said to have developed itself, it consisted of an attack in two parts by the force of General Lysons—one, a feigned attack, emerging from beyond the Rifle Butts on Wimbledon; the other, the real attack, coming from the direction of the Running Deerhollow, past the grounds of the Cottage, and pushing obliquely towards the Grand Stand also. Unfortunately, at the very outset, and just as the troops were getting into position, the heavy rain already spoken of descended. The severity of the shower, or succession of showers, may be inferred from the fact that while a regiment marching raised clouds of dust so thick as to obscure the ranks from view immediately before the rain fell, 20 minutes later the Staff officers were galloping about through pools or sheets of water. Had the rain continued even a little longer the Review must have been abandoned; but, as it was, the best thing to be done was obviously to set the men in motion. Long after the rain had ceased, however, the smoke from the rifles and artillery hung so closely to the ground as to obscure whole patches of the landscape. The first thing that could be clearly discerned was the main body of the Hussars sweeping the Common backwards and forwards, as if feeling for an enemy whom they knew to be not far distant. They soon succeeded in drawing him from his cover; the right wing of the opposing force, and continued to advance, notwithstanding that a struggle was going on behind between its own second lines and the enemy. When recalled, those skirmishers had to retire through the opposing force, which consequently opened and allowed them to do so. In front of the Grand Stand one of the best known and coolest-headed of the metropolitan regiments—whose adjutant, moreover, has lately published an admirable treatise on Reconnoitring—addressed him to the men of his corps—so far forgot their whereabouts in the excitement of the moment as to receive their own protecting cavalry with a volley, a couple of men, moreover, deliberately forming round and firing again after the cavalry had passed to the rear. But the most extraordinary feat of arms was that of a young but crack corps, which counts probably more efficients than any other in the service. Cut off by the enemy's cavalry and reeling in some disorder and with very insufficient speed across the Common, it was overtaken by the Royal Horse Artillery with Lancers in support, upon whom it proceeded with the utmost sang-froid to open fire from its rapidly unlimbering guns. This was too much for military flesh and blood to stand, and accordingly the Artillery, without allowing further time, opened fire from the battery just as if the Volunteers had not been there, though the distance between the riflemen and the muzzles of the guns could have been but a very few paces. This significant hint was not lost upon the Volunteers, who retired at the double for the remainder of the distance, a Staff officer riding up, after this event, to wave them back with all imaginable speed. With the retreat across the Common the movements virtually ended, and the troops found themselves in position for the march past.

This occupied about three-quarters of an hour, the troops filing past his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, beside whom Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, took up positions at the flagstaff.

The Royal Horse Artillery led the column, and was warmly applauded by the spectators; as, indeed, it had been throughout the whole of the movements whenever it came into action. The Hussars and Lancers followed, and were received with acclamations almost as general. The Battery of Royal Artillery came next, and it was noticed that it retained the breech-loading Armstrong guns, while the Horse Artillery used the new muzzle loading bronze cannon, some of which, it is believed, were fired on Saturday for the first time in mimic warfare. The mounted troop of the Royal Engineers went past with the Cavalry and Artillery Brigade, and then the roll of drums and the "Soldiers' Chorus" from *Faust*, played by the bands of the infantry regiments composing the second or supporting approach of the red-coated Division. In point of drill and bearing there was nothing left to be desired on the part of these regiments, marching, as they did, over ground of the most trying character. There was a difference in the equipments of the infantry regiments. Some had the ordinary belt and cartouche-box behind, others had one substitued of smaller dimensions in front. The regulars under arms numbered something short of 2,500. The Volunteer leaders of brigades were assembled by the majority of persons for the first time as they passed the flagstaff. They included the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Ranelagh, and Colonel Fletcher. Of Volunteer corps which made a good appearance in point of numbers and in other respects may be mentioned the Artists, North Middlesex, 3rd Middlesex Artillery, London Irish, 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury), London Rifle Brigade, London Scottish, Queen's Westminsters, Kent Artillery, 49th Middlesex (Post Office), St. George's, and more than one of the Surrey Corps. The total number of Volunteers present was estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur rode past at the head of his own regiment, the London Irish.

The return from the review ground to Wimbledon and Putney stations is greatly facilitated by the arrangements of the police, who deal with the traffic as on London-bridge, compelling it to pass in recognized lines. Nevertheless, hours elapse before the course can be cleared, and during this time the refreshment department of the Association is literally besieged. On Saturday evening the pressure was felt in its full force, and the crowning test was applied to the new military administration of the country. The results, as a whole, of the experiment undertaken by the Association cannot be known for some time, but they will be watched with interest in many parts of the kingdom. Captain Drake has kept his word; he undertook the management at a crisis, and he has fed all comers. He has now to work out the problem, if possible, to a financial success, and in any event to extract from this year's experience materials that shall guide the future action of the Council with regard to refreshments, supplies, and generally as to its Refreshment Department. One point of difficulty will always remain—that of organizing a special staff for merely a fortnight's service in the middle of each year. For such an engagement servants of a superior class obviously would not be forthcoming on the spot, and no harm can result from a frank admission, now that the meeting is over, that the staff of attendants, &c., which the Council was practically obliged to take over with the building, was, with some few exceptions, in the opinion of every one in charge, decidedly below the average. The Council and their officers, who labour so hard and so zealously for the comfort of the Volunteers, will no doubt give due weight to this consideration in any arrangements which may be made hereafter for the meeting of 1872.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

(*Daily News*, July 28.)

"The first really fine day we have had since the Derby Day." This was the well-contented remark of a turfite as he alighted last night at Victoria from the Goodwood special. Men erect for themselves different time-miles-stones. Mr. Darnell has headed a letter with "Monday Thursday," the soldier on service reckons from the last battle, the lawyer, the school-boy, the University-man all have their days of note; and it was quite natural in a turf man to word his reckoning from the point of departure of the Derby Day. It is possible that between then and now we may have been blessed with one or two isolated fine days, just to serve as a contrast to the prevalent inclemency of the season; but these were not Goodwood Cup days. The weather last Thursday week, the 20th, could be discoursed, alas, no doubt, we should find any number of people content to submit to a week's rain if thereby they could guarantee a specially fine day when they want one. Without the formal discounting process we had the week's rain, and yesterday we had the specially fine day, bright, warm, and balmy; and the drive from London to Goodwood is through a country that is by no means ungrateful when the weather smiles upon it. Not to speak of the familiar unbrageousness of Croydon, or of that beautifully wooded ridge which flanks Redhill, the quick succession of hill and dale, copse, thicket, and rich open bottom, nestling cottage and picturesque hamlet, which meet the eye as the train whirls through the Surrey hills, is a glimpse of England that an Englishman may well take a pride in showing to a foreigner. Then we are in Sussex, and over against us on the other side of the Arun are the crags overhanging it; here showing the bare chalk, there clad with rich green woods; and presently the noble old seat of the Howards, with the ivy clambering lovingly up its hoary walls, and the quaint old baronial town beyond; brick-built, it is true, but then its bricks are of different tint to the bricks of the London suburbs. Chichester itself may be as pretty in its environs as any town all round the south of England; but if this be the case, Chichester is debarred from doing justice to itself in the eyes of its visitors by reason of the flatness of the plain upon the bosom of which it lies. Denizens apart of Chichester that for fifty-one weeks in the year it is in a state of dormancy, and only kindles into activity in the Goodwood week to charge fabulous prices for lodgings, and to harness three-legged screws to rickety vehicles for the purpose of extracting the current coin of the realm from the pockets of the liege, under pretence of conveying them to the course—which they seldom reach, the vehicles stopping for the most part at the bottom of the hill, and the conductors throwing the misfortunate fares on to—in the mercy of their passengers. The extortion and badness of the vehicular conveyance that Chichester afforded yesterday gave abundant confirmation of all events the latter count of the indictment. "Half a sovereign a head, take it or leave it," was the greeting which met all and sundry who, on emerging from the station, desired to know on what terms they could be carried to the course. Those who, trusting to prices falling as they got farther afield, walked on into the town, fared worse—for the word had gone forward that the special train had brought down a very large contingent, and that it would answer to "stick on Mortemer." So the tariff rose to 15s., and then retribution fell on the extortionists, for many chose to walk up through the Park, rather than be plundered. Some miserable victims adventured on a superannuated Bayswater 'bus, dragged by three panting screws, which, after proceeding at an apology for a trot, gave out altogether at the first hill. With restoratives in the shape of drinks, they contrived to crawl to the foot of the steep slope leading up to the course, and there they succumbed utterly. The payment having been previously extracted from the passengers, an attempt was made to convince them that the course virtually began at the foot of the hill, and that the vehicle was never meant to go any further; some of the victims, however, threatening them and there to lynch the conductor as the deceiver of moneys under false pretences, a couple of gipsy knackers were requisitioned, and with many halts, fearful yells, and much belabouring of horses' ribs, the vehicle finally lumbered on to the high level, just as the last of its occupants had forsaken it in disgust, and taken to climbing the hill on foot rather than *summa diligentia*.

Goodwood course is like no other race-course in the kingdom. Nowhere else do beech trees overhang the Grand Stand, from the roof of which there is a view worth a journey to England to look upon, if the surrounding were a solitude. But yesterday Grand Stand and surroundings were anything but a solitude. The Grand itself was like a flower-bed so gay was it with ladies' dresses. In the Stewards' Balcony were many distinguished visitors. So on after twelve the party from Goodwood had arrived, the first carriage containing the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and the Duchess of Richmond. From Molcombe came Price Arthur, in the same carriage with Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar. The Duke of Cambridge, disdaining wheels, rode to the course. How came Prince Oscar of Sweden and the Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne was not noted; but they, too, swelled the little throng in the Stewards' Balcony, when not occupying seats on the benches marked as reserved for the distinguished party. Never was the lawn gayer—proverbially gay as is the lawn at Goodwood. We English may take our pleasures in a melancholy manner, but assuredly it cannot be said that our ladies take their pleasures sadly. Crape and wood in sad-coloured raiment. The favourite phrase, "All the colours of the rainbow," is weak and effete to describe the multifarious hues of their attire. Women might be found who could accurately designate such different shade and tint; there lives not a man who could do so, unless he be a "young man in an establishment" or an expert in the dyeing profession. If an outer barbarian were to observe that many and various shades of yellow from something akin to orange to the palest tint, seemed most in favour, he might be humiliated with the demand, whether he would be surprised to learn that the colour was not yellow at all, but buff or straw colour, or some other colour with a novel name. The ground is delicate in more senses than one, as the unfortunate individual doubtless experienced, in the luncheon-room as the dagger look from a pair of remarkably expressive eyes thrilled through him when he spilled the lobster salad over a fair lady's dress. But one may congratulate himself—not being actually colour-blind—on exactitude in at least asserting that there was not a single sombre-dressed lady in all the enclosure. What a sight it was to look down upon from the top of the Stand! Ever bright and changing in the flood of sunlight, yet ever changing as the colours change in a kaleidoscope when you turn the tube. And then the background! Not a rough hoarding or a dingy hanging, but the dark green of the thick beech wood, with the gray trunks showing out between the foliage. Frith has painted the Derby Day, but there is a more tempting subject for the painter in the lawn at Goodwood. Yet he must be a dauber who tries it—nor yet an artist whose strength lies solely in his colouring. For neither the dauber nor the mere colourist could do justice to the beauty of face, feature, and complexion which shone so conspicuously and so richly among the wearers of the gay costumes. Who shall wonder at the convulsive admiration of the stout Frenchman who, escaping himself in the real business of the occasion, exclaimed, "I say you dat de Englesch ladies are de most beautifullest of de all vorld!"

"De most beautifullest ladies of de all world" haunt exclusively the enclosure on the right side of the Stand. The left side is sacred to the betting-men. There is an inner ring for the members of Tattersalls, but the larger part of the real business seems to be done outside this charmed circle, to which admission is by special ticket. The betting men vary in appearance, as do other members of the human family who are not betting men; but an unmistakeable family likeness pervaded the whole body. Is the professional betting-men born with that brazen face and that preternaturally wide awake eye, which seems to be looking everywhere at once? If not, how are these traits acquired? With such difficulty does a man serve an apprenticeship for the acquisition of those strident tones in which he bellows, "Ten to one bar one?" Why is it always "bar one?" Who is the "one" that is always barred and never named? Does the bookmaker of the ring bar one of the men of business? Is it on the principle of honour among thieves that they accommodate one another with loans, with what seems the most reckless confidence? Some hang out sign-bills, in the shape of satchels, with their names blazoned on them in gilt letters. Others pitch a kind of camp, by the insertion of an umbrella in the soil, and the locating around it of a great coat, a pocket handkerchief, and a Mackintosh wrapper. A few these goods and chattels left there as security for the stolen? Why do these two men wear bright blue hats? Is this also by way of a sign and token? If so, why should not the betting-men go in for costumes as variegated as those of the bathers, and register each his colours, as do the owners of horses? A curious race, truly, a type of men by themselves—distinguishable at a glance from the gentlemen who stroll among them, leaving the ladies for a time and yield their ears to the stentorian yells of "Ten to one bar one."

There seemed little interest in the racing till the bell rang for clearing the course for the Cup-race. From the exercising ring under the trees the horses were led into the Paddock, and there mulled in the sight of the usual critics and admirers. Favonius was first out. The dull-coloured chestnut seemed fit enough to run for a man's life, and, although Mortemer had a point the better of him in the betting, there were scores who plumped all their votes for the Duke's horse, and a Derby winner looked to beat next Mortemer, than whom there is no grander horse now in training. What a splendid quarter the old horse has; what long, strong hocks, what clean, flat legs, sound as the day he was foaled! It is something, as he comes round in a few days, to say of a six-year-old horse, who has been earning his living ever since he could carry a lad, that he always runs best when the ground is so hard that he can hear his hoofs rattle again. Nobody cared for Lord Lyon or Blue Mantle, but these two—the big, up-standing, bright chestnut, flecking his flanks with his tail, and the smaller, no less aristocratic-looking darker chestnut. Fordham rode the former in blue, white, and red jacket, with blue cap, to distinguish him from Custance, of the red cap, who rode Dutch Skater for the same owner. Chaloner, in dark blue with yellow cap, had the mount on Favonius. As the horses took their preliminary canter, connoisseurs pointed out over the great raking gluteuses of the big old horse as he came tearing along, the propelling power of his powerful hind-quarters shooting him over the ground as if there were a spring in him. Nor did Favonius want admirers as he went by with a gay, easy action—a perfect gentleman of racehorses. "Ten to one bar two" it was now. "Any price, bar a couple," roared one enthusiastic betting man, crazy to do business. "Six to five on Mortemer," bawled another, and a group fast of knowing men fell into a hurried speculation as to the identity of the lucky Mr. Lombard, the owner of the animal on which odds were being offered. The conclusion arrived at, it must be said from very many premises, was that Mr. Lombard and a certain elderly gentleman at Chichester were one and the same, whereat an old racing man, who had been listening to the gossip, gave a sniff of contempt, and turned away on his heel.

And now they were off, Mortemer slightly leading as the horses passed the Stand, the big chestnut pulling Fordham half out of the saddle, and threatening at every stride to overpower the strong and resolute jockey. The pace slackened as Fordham convinced his mount that he was not to have his own way, and continued bad, with Mortemer still leading. At the sharp turn at the end of the course, he was three lengths ahead, with Favonius lying second and going well within himself. Up the hill the old horse still led and as soon quickened, the horses running so close that at the beginning of the straight run in the whole field might have seemingly been covered with a blanket. Amid shouts of "Mortemer beaten" Favonius drew up, and even usurped the lead. But the old horse came again. Somebody shouted amid the cry of "Hats off," "Ten to one on Mortemer," and he was shot before the words were well out of his mouth. In the centre of the course, at the distance, galloped strong and fast the dark chestnut, leading but by a neck. On his left, with unabated length of stride, and now fully extended, yet never gaining a hair's breadth, raced the bright chestnut. Fordham now no longer pulled over on to the withers, but hard at work on his horse. It seemed as if the fight was wholly between these two, and that none others were in the fray. But suddenly, almost opposite the Stand, shot out a streak of dark brown, surmounted by another streak of black, seemingly blended with pink. Some one in the general gasp and throb of surprise had breath enough to shout "Shanou wine." The dark brown had a trifle the best of it as the two passed the stand, and then, in another moment, as everybody looked towards the signal board—for the thing was a very close shave however it had gone—the spent horses were seen being pulled up against the slope of the hill. Up went a hat in the air—the hat of an enthusiastic fielder, who presently, perhaps, might fill it with won money. And then up went on the board, "10," the number of Shannon; and the rank outsider, then, against whom 50 to 1 five minutes before might have been had for the asking, had won that cup up there on the ledge in front of the Stewards' Balcony. It was but the day before that the mare had run second to a beast without a name. Two morals may be extracted from the race—one that will unfavorably peril on the stoutest horses in a distance; the other that it is never safe to bet "any price against the field bar a couple." The gentleman who before the race was opened by this principle, did not seem particularly happy after it; and while the ring in general seemed as if they had been inhaling laughing gas, backers wore an aspect that might have qualified them for an immediate engagement by an undertaker.

Shannon or Mortemer, losers or winners, people must eat. Luncheon was the order of the day after the Cup surprise. On the drags, of which there were not a few, admirably appointed to the far right of the lawn, luncheon seemed chronic. "One down t'other come on" was literally the order of procedure. The "Cup" of the afternoon's drive will be found detailed elsewhere. Many who had driven up preferred to leave early and walk back to the station through the beautiful park, thus avoiding the dust, which, although laid in the morning by the rain of the night, had re-asserted itself by the afternoon.

RULES FOR THE DIRECTION OF SHAM FIGHTS.

(*Times*, July 28.)

In connexion with the sham fights at Aldershott, the following rules have been issued for the guidance of the troops and the Umpire Staff:—1. The umpire in chief will be the lieutenant-general or other general officer commanding. 2. The Umpire Staff will be under the orders of the lieutenant-general. The Staff will consist of four, five, or six selected officers, as many as possible being colonels and lieutenant-colonels. No officer under the rank of major will be so employed. 3. All orders of the Umpire Staff are to be considered as directly emanating from the lieutenant-general, and are to be executed with alacrity. 4. The Umpire Staff will be distinguished by a broad white silk band around the right arm, above the elbow. Each umpire is to be accompanied by one mounted orderly, who will wear on a white band above his right elbow. The orderlies are to be furnished for the umpire whenever it is in orders that they are to act, without further notice; those for the cavalry and infantry officers by the Cavalry Brigade, and those for the Royal Engineers, Royal Engineer Train, and Royal Artillery by their own corps. 5. No general or other officer commanding a brigade, regiment, or battery is on any account to enter into a discussion with the umpires. 6. The umpires may halt any body of troops, and order them to retire behind the first line, or to any position indicated. Rules for the troops:—1. The opposing forces will be dressed differently (dress and undress), or one side will be distinguished by wearing forage caps. 2. No troops are to oppose within 100 yards of an opposing force; as a general rule the weaker body should retire; if for any reason it does not do so before the limit laid down is attained, the opposing forces are to halt, order arms, return swords, and wait until the umpire decides which is to fall back. 3. Lines are not to exchange volleys nearer than 250 yards 4. Skirmishers are to cease firing when within 200 yards of opposing skirmishers. 5. Cavalry charges, to be considered effective by the umpires, must be delivered with proper energy, and the charging force must be, when halted, within 100 yards of infantry. 6. Cavalry and artillery are not to remain halted under effective fire of infantry. 7. Skirmishers and Artillery are not to move across a plain commanded by enemy's cavalry, unless supported. 8. Guns limbered up, if unsupported or weakly protected, may be captured by cavalry or infantry skirmishers. 9. Beaten cavalry must retire at a trot; victorious cavalry may follow at a walk at 300 yards' interval. 10. A battalion in square (unshaken) cannot be attacked by single squadrons of cavalry. Three or four squadrons may attack, if the square is assailable from different sides. 11. When infantry are defeated by infantry, according to the umpire's decision, the victors may pursue at a reasonable distance. 12. Obstructions are only to be considered tactical obstructions when they form actual natural obstructions.

IRISH RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS'" CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, July 13.

For two or three days the burden of Irish misrule under which this city has suffered for the greater part of a generation has borne upon us so heavily that a political revolution has seemed inevitable. Yesterday, as the telegraph will probably have told you, after some disgraceful truckling to the mob on the part of the civic authorities, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated by a bloody riot. The Orangemen have had lodges in New York for several years, but they are not strong in numbers, and have rarely ventured upon a public parade. The Ribbonmen, on the contrary, are not only formidable in numbers, but have a preponderating political influence. Irish Catholics are nearly one-fifth of the total population of the city. Descendants of Irish Catholics, with all the hot passions and disorderly instincts of their fathers, are at least as many more. They have the entire control of the municipal government. They make the mayor, the magistrates, and the police. They are the supporters of the "Tammany Ring," which throughout the United States is synonymous with whatever is most venal and unscrupulous in partisan politics; an organization of men, chiefly of low birth and vulgar condition, who have constituted themselves the managing committee of the Democratic party in this State, and made it little better than a gang of public robbers. They pay little in the shape of taxes, for few of them have any property; but they have secured large appropriations of the public money for the support of Catholic schools and religious establishments, and they make no secret of their purpose, as soon as they get strong enough, to break up the common school system altogether. Every year has found them more numerous and better organized than the year preceding. Last July the Orangemen went on a pic-nic to a pleasure-ground in the upper part of the city. They conducted themselves prudently and inoffensively, but in the midst of their dancing the enclosure around the park was broken down by a gang of Irishmen employed on the public roads, two of the Orangemen were killed, and many were severely injured. As the assailants were all in the pay of the city authorities, it ought to have been easy to identify them; but nobody was punished for the outrage.

Having committed this crime a year ago, it was only natural that this year the Ribbonmen should be in flamed with more than ordinary hatred against their victims. They declared that a parade of Orangemen on the 12th instant was an "insult" which they could not brook: "We have a right to expect," said they, in a published manifesto, "that our feelings shall not be outraged wantonly and with impunity under any pretence, however specious." They held meetings, and organized a regular attack. The Roman Catholic clergy appealed to them to respect the law, but with little apparent effect. Processions in the public streets, of course, are always on sufferance; but the custom here has always been to give a police escort and full right of way to any respectable body of men, either civilian or military, who choose to parade for any purpose whatever. The celebration of St. Patrick's Day, for instance, by the Irish societies always blocks traffic on our two principal thoroughfares during the busiest hours of the day, and throws the whole city into confusion. When, therefore, the Irish mob demanded that the Orange parade should be forbidden, and that the Orangemen might be hurt, they demanded something which we could not decently grant. Nevertheless, the Mayor granted it. He hesitated; he begged the Orangemen to give up the parade voluntarily, and relieve him from the dilemma. He conferred with the Governor on the 10th, and at last he caused the Superintendent of Police to publish an order prohibiting the parade. I cannot adequately describe the excitement which ensued. The whole city rose in protest. The merchants held indignation meetings. The citizens gathered at street corners and in places of public resort to denounce the "surrender to the mob." Respectable gentlemen went into the office of the Superintendent of Police, and cursed him to his face. There has been no such unanimity of public sentiment and no such universal agitation since the feverish days of the beginning of the rebellion. Meanwhile, the Ribbonmen continued their preparations, and swore there should be a fight, parade or no parade. When Irishmen have been three or four days getting ready for a riot, it is inevitable that the riot should take place.

Here the Mayor disappears from the story. He is, to use an Americanism, a "smart" man, of no very high character, a most obsequious servant of the Irish rabble, and, as these events have proved, a weak coward. The Governor of the State, Mr. Hoffman, is a gentleman of culture and estimable personal character, whose chief fault is a lack of moral courage to say nay to the Tammany Ring with which he is politically identified. Mr. Hoffman saw the mistake that had been committed, though he followed lamely responsible with the Mayor for prohibiting the parade, he caused the police order to be revoked early yesterday morning, and the militia to be called out for the protection of the Orangemen if they chose to parade. As for the Mayor, he was entirely ignored.

The Irish assembled betimes in various parts of the city. They marched along the avenues in gangs of one or two hundred, calling upon their countrymen to stop work and join them. They attacked one or two militia armouries where they hoped to find arms, but were easily driven off. They broke open some liquor shops; they ransacked certain places where the Fenians were supposed to have muskets in store. No muskets were found, but in one way or another a great many of the crowd seem to have provided themselves with revolvers, and the rest took clubs and stones. Then, a little after noon, the different gangs began to concentrate on the English Avenue, near the Orangemen's headquarters. Though a large proportion of them had been drinking, they did not seem to be very dangerous, and an occasional charge by the police kept them at a distance from the Lodge-rooms, where their enemy was supposed to lie concealed. But about five regiments of militia, numbering in all about 2,200 men, and a formidable body of 700 policemen, occupied the avenue, to the unconcealed disgust and indignation of the rabble. One wretched little man, about five feet high was loudly urging three tipsy companions to come out with him and "surround" the troops; and flaming Irish women cursed and swore and shook their fists, and cried for vengeance. Not an Orange badge had been seen up to 2 p.m., when a man on horseback, with an Orange sash, rode calmly through the crowd. He was severely pelted; but there were many who cheered him, and at least half of the crowd seemed to have no sympathy with his assailants. He was escorted and cheered by a little body of 90 Orangemen, packed safely away in the middle of a dense mass of policemen and soldiers. Almost immediately a few scattering pistol-shots were discharged from the house tops and upper windows. Without waiting for special orders, the leading company of the troops fired by platoons at the roofs where their assailants seemed to be, and the police at the same time dashed forward at a run and cleared the street. For a few moments there was no more disturbance, but as the head of the line came abreast of the Grand Opera House and the Erie Railway Offices, a woman in the street discharged a pistol at the militia, and instantly a fusillade began from the windows of a neighbouring tenement. Three of the regiments became demoralized. The one which suffered most was the Ninth, commanded by the notorious James Fisk, jun., who came upon the field without his coat, and with his arms bared to the elbow. A sergeant was killed on the spot. A captain was shot through the neck. Several privates fell wounded. Mr. Fish himself was struck with a club, and carried off with a broken ankle. No command seems to have been given, but the regiment began firing into the crowd on the avenue, up the cross streets, and obliquely through the ranks of the 6th Regt. just in advance of it, and at last the rear files wheeled about and poured a volley into the place of police which closed the procession. Fortunately a number of empty omnibuses, intended for the wounded, shielded the police from this shocking fire, but several were killed or wounded. Meanwhile a company of the 84th Regiment, whose captain is officially reported to have been intoxicated, had opened an inexcusable fire upon the mob armed in the spectators, and was only stopped by a courageous sergeant of police, who rushed forward, seized an officer, and threatened to brain him if he did not make his men stop. The company was then ignominiously marched to the rear.

When the smoke cleared away there was a terrible sight. Twenty or thirty people lay writhing in the street. The woman who fired the first shot was the first killed; the top of her head was blown away. Beside her was the body of a pretty little girl of ten, with a bullet through the brain. An old man of seventy, a little boy, a negro, and several well-dressed persons who had doubtless been drawn to the spot by mere curiosity, were also among the slain. A man was seen leaning from one of the tenement windows with a torrent of blood pouring from his mouth and nostrils into the street. Another, shockingly mangled about the face, drew himself up the steps of a house and died at the door. A respectable stationer, walking in a neighbouring street, was shot four times; he will probably die. Two dead soldiers were carried into a drug shop, and a guard had to be placed at the door to prevent the Irish from wreaking their rage upon the bodies. The shops along the line of march had all been closed, but when the firing began the mob burst them open in attempting to escape, and many were badly lacerated by dashing through the show-windows. In a few moments the procession which had halted during the firing moved on to its destination. There was no more trouble. The massacre had done its work. The Orangemen disbanded quietly, put their regalia out of sight, and mingled with the crowd. It does not appear that one of them was injured.

This morning we are counting up the loss. The *Tribune* published a list of 38 dead and 62 wounded, several of them fatally. But the real number of the wounded never will be known. There must have been scores who were shot in the houses, or were carried off by their friends, and whose injuries will be carefully concealed. The 62 accounted for are nearly all in the hospitals. Very few of the dead have yet been identified. Of the wounded a large majority are Irishmen. It is gratifying to know that about 170 of the most desperate rioters were captured by the police. Nearly every one was armed.

It was a noteworthy fact that although the prohibition of the parade by Mayor Hall aroused so much indignation, the appearance of the Orangemen did not awaken a particle of enthusiasm. They were regarded with hardly more favour than their assailants. The Americans insisted that they should have fair play, not because they liked them, but because they could not tolerate the insolent dictation of an Irish mob. There is now a feeling almost of furious hatred of Irishmen generally, and a determination that their mischievous influence in our local politics shall be counteracted. The party which draws from them its principal support will suffer severely from the incidents of yesterday, and it was the current opinion last night at the clubs that this new Battle of the Boyne ensured the choice of a Republican President in 1872.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, JULY 24.

(Before MR. REGISTRAR PEPYS.)

IN RE THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P.

APPLICATION was made on behalf of the trustee under the bankruptcy of Daniel the O'Donoghue, M.P. for Tralee, for the confirmation of a scheme of settlement which had been agreed to by the creditors under the 28th section. It appeared that a proposal, of which the substance was stated at the last sitting for public examination, had been submitted to the creditors and approved by them. The O'Donoghue undertook to pay £3,000 for distribution among the creditors by three equal instalments, and the payments were guaranteed by two sureties.

The Court sanctioned the proposed arrangement, and granted the necessary order, subject to the production of evidence of the assent of two of the creditors who had not received notice of the proceeding.

THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES AT ROME.

Very many of the buildings in Rome hitherto belonging to the religious orders have lately been converted to secular uses, and now are occupied as public offices by the Government of Victor Emmanuel. Thus the Minister of the Interior and Premier holds *in capite* the convent of San Silvestro. The Ministry of War is fixed in the old Franciscan convent of the Holy Apostles. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in the Valentini Palace and in the Palace of the Consulta, hitherto the property of the Popes. The Treasury is in the Dominican Convent of the Minerva. The Minister of Commerce has his head-quarters in the famous printing office of the Papal Government. The Minister of Justice has the old Palace of Florence. The Admiralty occupies the monastery of San Augustin, which once served for a Zouave barrack. The Ministry of Public Works is at the Braschi Palace, which was bought for the grand nephew of Pius VI. The Minister of Public Instruction has his quarters in the well-known military club of the Papal officers in the Piazza Colonna.—*Times.*

AN IMPERIAL SCANDAL.

(FROM A PARISIAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."

PARIS, July 23.

The day before yesterday there came before the Cour de Cassation, in full assembly, the case of its President, M. Devienne, appealed before that Court by the Government of the National Defence, on the 23rd of September last, of deeds, it was said, of a scandalous nature, which at that time made some sensation in spite of the grave events which at the moment filled the minds of all Europe. Perhaps the question in the case has been but slight of, and I should have no desire to revive the recollection of it if the decision of the Court, which will shortly be published, were not about to bring it again into the light, and, above all, if it did not carry with it an important question of public morality. I will briefly recapitulate the facts, limiting them to what is strictly necessary in order that they may be understood.

The first feeling which seized on the Government of the 4th of September was a feeling of inconsiderate hatred and of passionate revenge. The app-rent motive was defeat; I will not inquire into the secret motives, which can alone explain the manner in which the Court of the 4th of September forgot their own dignity and the most imperious laws of morality in giving up to official publicity family papers—a crime included in the French Criminal Code when a private person is guilty of it, but which bed comes apparently a meritorious act when it is committers by persons who have possessed themselves of the power in the name of a political party, for instance, by the Irish societies always blocks traffic on our two principal thoroughfares during the busiest hours of the day, and throws the whole city into confusion. When, therefore, the Irish mob demanded that the Orange parade should be forbidden, and that the Orangmen might be hurt, they demanded something which we could not decently grant. Nevertheless, the Mayor granted it. He hesitated; he begged the Orangemen to give up the parade voluntarily, and relieve him from the dilemma. He conferred with the Governor on the 10th, and at last he caused the Superintendent of Police to publish an order prohibiting the parade. I cannot adequately describe the excitement which ensued. The whole city rose in protest. The merchants held indignation meetings. The citizens gathered at street corners and in places of public resort to denounce the "surrender to the mob." Respectable gentlemen went into the office of the Superintendent of Police, and cursed him to his face. There has been no such unanimity of public sentiment and no such universal agitation since the feverish days of the beginning of the rebellion. Meanwhile, the Ribbonmen continued their preparations, and swore there should be a fight, parade or no parade. When Irishmen have been three or four days getting ready for a riot, it is inevitable that the riot should take place.

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